**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 45— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 22 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 Feb. | | | |
| 25 ,, | RAJPUTANA.. | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,202 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK@† .. | | 16,602 |
| 21 ,, | CHINA$ .. | | 7,352 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16 601 |
| 31 ,, | MOOLTAN* .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 Apr. | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,919 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJAx .. | | 20 837 |
| 5 May, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 12 ,, | MOREA* .. | | 10,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA* .. | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA* | | 11,120 |
| 9 ,, | MALWA* .. | | 10 986 |
| 16 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| 30 ,, | MANTUA .. | | 10,946 |
| 7 July | RANPURA* .. | | 16,601 |
| 14 ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 28 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea .....£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,882 |
| 15th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 14th June | MANORA .. | 7,883 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 29th Mar. | NALDERA .. | Colombo and Australia, |
| 4th Apr. | DELTA .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 18th Apr. | NARKONDA .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 24th May | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 7th June | RAWALPINDI .. | olombo, Straits China and Japan |
| Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN .. | | for Australia. |
| 5th July | RAJPUTANA .. | Colombo, Straits China and Japan |
| Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA .. | | for Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 22nd Feb. | xELLORA .. | Mombasa. |
| 22nd ,, | BARJORA .. | Suez via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 24th ,, | VARSOVA .. | Suez via Karachi. |
| 25th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 27th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 29th ,, | KHANDALA.. | East & South Africa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Suez.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tamatsu Maru .. | 4646 | 20 Feb. | 1 Mar. |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 25 ,, | 4 ,, |
| Osaka Maru .. | 3741 | 25 ,, | 8 ,, |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 1 March | 15 ,, |
| Tasmania Maru.. | 4105 | 7 ,, | 18 ,, |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 18 ,, | 29 ,, |

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusan."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

### "Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

**The Atank Nigrah Pills**

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

*For a full list of all our preparations write to:—*

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

486-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22927.

## BANKING

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | (Sind) | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jullundur | Okara (dist.) |
| Ambala City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Can |
| Ambala Cant | Jamma | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Quetta |
| Culcutta | (Maghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Slamonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

**When You Spend so much for Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

**COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.**

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams in any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Uleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

## INSURANCE

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

# NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

**The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.**

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

| | 1925. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| New Business .. .. .. .. | Rs. 67,25,500 | Rs. 82,74,0[illegible] |
| New Premium Income .. .. .. | ,, 3,43,794 | ,, 4,46,82 |
| Premium Income .. .. .. | ,, 17,83,154 | ,, 19,79,361 |
| Life Assurance Fund .. .. .. | ,, 82,70,39[illegible] | ,, 9[illegible],49,10[illegible] |

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms, please write to the
*BOMBAY BRANCH*: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?**

**One Rupee**

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.**

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

**THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd**

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to* :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

THE

**EAST & WEST**

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.**

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.**

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

**Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

# CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST who has done work in an Architect's office for at least three years. Apply stating salary to Box. No. 2103, Advt Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R729

WANTED.—A respectable, SOCIAL and SOBER LADY, either English or Indian Christian, B.T., or F.A., trained, to work as Inspectress of schools, and Secretary as well in a noble family in India. Preference will be given to one knowing Urdoo and having experience of public affairs. Apply to Box. No. 2104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29080.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, opposite Excelsior Theatre and third Floor, facing Hornby Road and 2 rooms on ground floor MAHOMED BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.
C 720

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

EARN HUNDREDS A MONTH by learning the best and highest class tailoring under the ablest cutter in India, who assures you LIVE SCIENTIFIC instructions to make you a master cutter in a few months. RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORS' CUTTING, Bazar Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay
M R 724

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—'LIONS FAT, absolutely guaranteed PURE and FRESH, Price Rupees Twenty two per pound delivered immediately Thomas Cook, Bombay. Apply ABDUL WAHID, Dealer in Wild Animals, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
N 29946

**SPORTS COATS**

Made to measure from Kakomi Drill. Just the Coat for shikar. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

**KAKOMI TWILL.**

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8|6|- per yard — 30" wide.

**COTTON TWEEDS.**

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. From As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide.

**KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.**

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc. Rs. 1|12|6 per yard, 27" wide.

**KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.**

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 14 per yard 26" wide.

**KAKOMI SHIRTS.**

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglege Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4|- each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft or starched cuffs Rs. 3|4|- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2|14|- each. Write for samples of the complete range.

**KAKOMI TENT SPECIALISTS,**

Whether its a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

**SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.**

Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.

Blue Striped .... As. 15 per yard.
Red Striped .... As. 11 per yard.
Plain White ..... As. 13|6 per yard.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—**

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

**Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.**

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of one HORTICULTURAL ASSISTANT pay upto Rs. 500 P.M.

The salary will be according to qualifications and previous practical experience on field scale. Applications must be accompanied by testimonials in original (which will be returned), stating qualifications, previous experience and must reach the undersigned before 15th March, 1928.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Directol General of
Agriculture and Co-operation,
Jammu and Kashmir Government,
Jammu.
29963

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Homa Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st 1927.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 27th to March 15th, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL
AND CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1928.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income Tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after April 2nd to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th February 1928 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
29981

### WANTED.

A PROFESSOR of modern European history at Patna College on a five years' contract on Rs. 1,000—100—1,400. Applicants should possess qualifications equivalent in standard to a first class honours degree of a British University and should have had experience in teaching advanced students. Applications should be submitted to the PRINCIPAL, Patna College, Patna, E. I. Railway, before the 15th of March, 1928.

H. LAMBERT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

Patna,
The 13th February, 1928.

### THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 10th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1927.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1928, and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd February, 1928, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1928.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on and after the 24th February, 1928, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 8th February, 1928.
29905

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
Versus.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922 and the Order dated 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the undermentioned places on the following days:—

Groups A, B and C at Bhaji Bazar Amraoti on FRIDAY, the 24th day of February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Group D at Bhagirathdas Haveli at Ghaseti in Ajmer on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

**GROUP "A" (LOT NOS. 1 to 12).**

PROPERTIES SITUATE WITHIN THE TOWN MUNICIPAL LIMITS OF AMRAOTI:—

Bungalows, Nos. 3 and 4, situate within the Camp Municipal Limits, Amraoti.

and

House, bearing New No. 1|222, situate at Barten Bazaar.
House bearing New No. 1|275, situate at Saraf Line.
Houses, bearing New Nos. 1|376, 1|413, 1|379, 1|384, 1|402, 1|403, 1|323, 1|324, 1|328, 1|329, 1|687, all situate at Bhaji Bazaar Houses, bearing New Nos. 1|633, 1|634 and 1|635, all situate at Tarkheda, and
House, bearing No. 1|344, situate inside the Nagpur Gate.

**GROUP "B."**

Properties at Akole, Pusda and Takli in the Pargana Nandgaon Peth in the Taluk and District of Amraoti.

| Lot No. | Sub Lot. | Field Survey No. | Pot Share No. | Area Acres | Area Gunthas. | Situation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | —— | 14 | 2 | 10 | 35 | Akole. |
| 2 | First, | 27 | 2 | 6 | 21 | Akole. |
| 2 | Secondly, | 28 | — | 16 | 4 | Akole. |
| 2 | Thirdly, | 30 | — | 9 | 36 | Akole. |
| 2 | Fourthly | House | — | — | — | Akole. |
| 3 | —— | 41 | 1 | 10 | 17 | Akole. |
| 4 | First, | 49 | — | 36 | 20 | Akole. |
| 4 | Secondly, | 54 | 1 | 11 | 35 | Akole. |
| 5 | — | 62 | 2 | 8 | 6 | Akole. |
| 6 | First, | 92 | 2 | 1 | 24 | Akole. |
| 6 | Secondly, | 109 | — | 28 | 33 | Akole. |
| 6 | Thirdly, | 133 | 2 | 12 | 22 | Akole. |
| 6 | Fourthly, | 135 | 2 | 9 | 15 | Akole. |
| 6 | Fifthly, | 136 | — | 21 | 6 | Akole. |
| 7 | — | 97 | 1 | 9 | 29 | Akole. |
| 8 | First, | 127 | — | 17 | 28 | Akole. |
| 8 | Secondly, | 128 | 2 | 2 | 32 | Akole. |
| 8 | Thirdly, | 129 | — | 28 | 16 | Akole. |
| 9 | First, | 141 | — | 18 | 37 | Akole. |
| 9 | Secondly, | 147 | — | 23 | 25 | Akole. |
| 10 | First, | 152 | 1 | 6 | 36 | Akole. |
| 10 | Secondly, | 153 | — | 12 | 11 | Akole. |
| 10 | Thirdly, | 153 | 2 | 8 | 21 | Akole. |
| 10 | Fourthly, | 157 | 1 | 3 | 37 | Akole. |
| 10 | Fifthly, | 154 | 2 | 13 | 36 | Akole. |
| 11 | First, | 211 | 2 | 2 | 32 | Pusda. |
| 12 | Secondly, | 214 | 3 | 3 | 25 | Pusda. |
| 12 | —— | 91 | — | 7 | — | Takli. |

**GROUP "C."**

Properties at Belura and Akoli Pargane Badner and at Jawra Pargane Thugaon all in the Taluq and District of Amraoti.

| Lot No. | Sub Lot. | Field Survey No. | Pot Share No. | Area Acres | Area Gunthas. | Situation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | —— | 1 | — | 13 | 11 | Belura. |
| 2 | — | 18 | — | 26 | 23 | Belura |
| 3 | First, | 45 | — | 7 | 2 | Belura. |
| 3 | Secondly | 47 | — | 22 | 27 | Belura. |
| 4 | First, | 50 | — | 29 | 16 | Belura. |
| 4 | Secondly | 51 | — | 14 | 35 | Belura. |
| 5 | —— | 61 | — | 23 | 14 | Belura. |
| 6 | First, | 7 | 1 | 9 | 15 | Akoli. |
| 6 | Secondly, | 61 | 1 | 9 | 4 | Akoli. |
| 7 | First, | 52 | 2 | 8 | 3 | Akoli. |
| 7 | Secondly, | 57 | 3 | 6 | 13 | Akoli. |
| 8 | —— | 28 | ½ | 7 | 33 | Jawra. |

**GROUP "D."**

PROPERTIES WITHIN THE NATIVES TOWN OF AJMER.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRST:—Building known as "Narsingdas Haveli," bearing Circle No. 5, 17|197.

SECONDLY.—Building known as "Bhagirathdas Haveli," bearing Circle No. 5, 17|198.

LOT NO. 2.

Building, bearing Circle No. 1, 2|195, situate at Nava Bazaar.

LOT NO. 3.

Building, bearing Circle Nos. 2, 6|155, 6|154 and 6|156, situate at Nava Bazaar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29915

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW to restart my old firm, I have by mutual consent severed my connection with Messrs. AHMUTY AND CO., LTD., and will henceforward carry on business in the name and style of Messrs. HATIM ATTARI AND CO., as before, at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) HATIM ATTARI.

Bombay, 21st February, 1928.
R728

### THE KHANDESH LAXMI-VILAS MILLS CO., LTD.

JALGAON, EAST KHANDESH.

### NOTICE

1. Share certificates are ready. Share-Holders should arrange to carry them.
2. It has been decided by the General Meeting not to distribute dividend for 1925 to share-holders.

S. S. LOKHANDAY,
Manager.
R730

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO
### 120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Golown No. 'C' 16 Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

8 full-pressed bales Uganda Cotton A.R. quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DRESSING AND ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE-GOODS.

By order of the concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:

1 case containing 35 pieces about 800 yards Dressing Silk Satin.
41 pieces about 2050 yards Dressing Silk printed.
4 pieces about 104 yards dressing silk Flower.
1 case containing 24 pieces, about 434 yards Tafeta.
10 pieces about 156 yards Tafeta.
1 case containing 30 pieces about 467 yards Artificial Silk Wasting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Natyakala Pravartak Sangit Mandali

SENSATIONAL DRAMA

(In Hindi Urdu)

**PUNJAB MAIL**
**PUNJAB MAIL**

(By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb)

At the

**CORONATION THEATRE**

GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT (Wed. 22nd Feb.) at 9 p.m.

Book your seats immediately at the Theatre.

Prop. G. B. BHATE.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE

# CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A sensational photo-play that was the topic of comment in the newspapers of Calcutta

**THE TRIUMPH OF THE RAT**

Featuring

**IVOR NOVELLO**

Also: NOVEL PANTOMIME

**'DREAM FANTASTIQUE'**

Presented by

**EL RADIANTS**

A VAUDEVILLE ACT

Direct from the Palladium, London.

Not a picture but a stage performance

# EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
TO-DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.
TO DAY, 6 and 9-30 P. M.

The Picture that no language can do justice to

**THE BIG PARADE**

Story of a Soldier boy on Active service and of a Girl who made him forget the Grim reality of war.

Featuring the GREAT STARS

**JOHN GILBERT**

and

**RENEE ADOREE**

**Augmented Orchestra and Stage effects.**

Booking at the Theatre
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

# IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S
Extraordinary Production

**HIRA SUNDRI**

Featuring
Indian Douglas Fairbanks, Mr. Vithal and Jamibaboo and other known stars.

**REMEMBER**

This production will surely please people of all tastes, because, it is written by the famous Gujarati Author Mr. Thakur.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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NOW ONLY FOR THREE DAYS.

TO-DAY! TO-MORROW!! DAY AFTER!!!

LAST Opportunity—!—!—!— Great Chance—Public High Appreciation

FOR

Krishna Production

CHANDRAHAS

with DANCE by Miss SALMA.

TIME DAILY : 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT WITH FAMILY.

NEXT SATURDAY NEW PROGRAMME.

Saurastra's New Production

LOVE and ROMANCE.

Beautiful and Emotional Social Story.

Will commence from SATURDAY, 25th February 1928.

PLEASE NOTE THE DATE AND DAY.

Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE.

6 Reels

"FELIX MISSES HIS SWISS." Pathe Super Gazette

Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

"DOUBLE FISTED"

with

JACK PERRIN

He went away to a swanky Eastern College but he didn't forget the girl who stayed behind for any pert new flapper.

Also 2 two-reeler FOX COMICS

Commencing from Next Saturday.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE BLACK PIRATE."

SHOWING TO-DAY AT

Universal Picture House

(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)

at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

PRIMAPHONES

PROTABLE MODELS.

A real musical instrument of quality, beautifully finished, and sturdily built, better looking, better playing, more compact and self contained, its full rich and clear tone captures your eye and ear instantaneously you hear it playing. No better instrument ever offered at the price at which it is offered to the public

No. 151 Double Spring
13 x 12 x 7 Rs. 65/-
No. 155 Double Spring
15 x 12 x 8 Rs. 80/-

Delivered free to any railway station in India

*Sole Distributors:*

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address:—PRIMAPHON


## MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 21.

B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32
D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 to 15th Mar.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 to 15th Apr.
Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 April/May.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 March.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 275.
Bank's buying T T 273-1/2.
Bank's buying D D 272-1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-3/4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-3/4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1/4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.87.3/4 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/16 21st inst.
London/Japan 1/11.1/8 20th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 20th inst.
London/Belgium 35.60 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.35 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.05 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 20th inst. £4.4.11-1/2 18th inst. £4.4.11-1/4.
Silver London Ready 20th inst. 26-3/16, 18th inst. 26-1/8.
Silver London Forward 20th inst. 26-1/4 18th inst. 26-3/16.
Silver New York Ready 20th inst. 57-1/2 18th inst. 57-5/16.
London Discounts 3 mos. 20th inst. 4-5/32 per cent. 18th inst. 4-3/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 mos. 20th inst. 4-5/32 per cent. 18th inst. 4-3/16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent. 3 mos. 5-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 5 per cent. 12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3 months 4-5/32 p.c.
6 months 4-5/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money Call 6-1/4 p.c.
One/Three Months 5-1/2 to 5 p.c.
Six months 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 p.c.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 20.

Demand Bills 487.25

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe.—
Afloat sellers 48/4-1/2.
Barietta Russo.—
February shipment sellers 47/0 sellers.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 50/-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
May/June shipment buyers 50/-.

### MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO) BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Feb. 21, 28

Current price of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

| | Per Ton. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| China clay, best quality | 78 0 0 |
| China clay, bazar quality | 68 0 0 |
| | Per Cwt. |
| Farina supra (Dutch) | 12 8 0 |
| Epsom Salt | 3 11 0 |
| Sago Flour 1st quality | 9 8 0 |
| Sago, Flour, market quality | 9 4 0 |
| Maize Starch, Continental | 10 12 0 |
| Dextrine (Potato) White | 16 10 0 |
| Zinc Chloride German | 16 0 0 |
| Magnesium Chloride German | 4 0 0 |
| Australian Mutton Tallow, white | 32 4 0 |
| Vegetable Tallow, Good quality | 30 0 0 |
| Vegetable Tallow, Market quality | 24 0 0 |
| Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated | 45 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed | 22 0 0 |
| Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality | 16 8 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg. | 9 2 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg. | 8 2 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small | 9 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, Electro (German Large | 8 0 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide English Small Pkg. | 8 10 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg. | 8 4 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, German Small | 8 8 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. | 8 2 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small | 8 2 0 |
| Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg. | 32 0 0 |
| Soda Ash | 7 2 0 |
| Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg. | 25 0 0 |
| Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg. | 34 0 0 |
| Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French) | 26 0 0 |
| | Per lb. |
| Anilina Salt Electro | 0 6 3 |
| Antimony Salt | 0 5 10 |
| Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. | 0 10 0 |
| Hydro Sulphide, English | 0 9 0 |
| Acetic Acid | 0 6 9 |
| Formal-de-hyde | 0 6 3 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment buyers £8-15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment buyers £17-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment value £18-5.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 27/6.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 28/6.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/March shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
February shipment Hull paid £15-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment value £17-15.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-5/8.

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver— | |
| Spot | 26-3/16 |
| Forward | 26-1/4 |

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/-.
July/Mar per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 14/5.1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/6-1/4.

# FUTURE OF COTTON PRICES.

## STATISTICAL POSITION STRONG

## HUGE POTENTIAL DEMAND OF BROACH COTTON.

The following weekly cotton report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. on the 20th Feb., deserves due consideration by cotton Merchants and operators. According to this report, based on available statistics of American cotton, the position is strong. The report sounds a warning against short sales of Broach Cotton as evidences from all sides point to the ready sale of this discription.

AMERICANS:—A week of relatively narrow fluctuations ends with values in the New York market approximately unchanged.

After the successive advances of the previous week, a reaction on a readjustment of the technical position was not altogether unlooked for, but, on the reopening after the holiday of last Monday the publication of the January U. S. mills consumption figure at 582,000 against 544,000 bales for the previous month checked liquidation which otherwise might have been a more prominent feature, and encourage the continuance of more interest on the part of the trade.

Partial relief in the drought sections of Texas caused temporary recessions during the week, but, on the whole, the buoyancy apparent since the beginning of this month has continued.

The increase of 38,000 bales in the January consumption over December was achieved on an active spindleage 17,000 less than the previous month and is an indication that, in spite of margins being narrower than those to which the tariff-protected mills of the U. S. are accustomed, curtailment is not likely to be on anything like the scale suggested by the propaganda broadcast from America towards the end of last year.

One must not forget that the outlet for the produce of American mills is America—North, South and Canada, and although American trade may have passed the zenith of its post-war prosperity yet nevertheless America, per head of population, is still an extremely rich country with the spending habit developed to an extent which leaves an ample margin of safety so far as the present cotton season is concerned. Incidentally, the best tonic which could be prescribed for the cloth market is just that steadiness in cotton which is at present being experienced.

Meanwhile, the fact remains that for the first six months of the cotton year American mills have consumed 3,625,000 bales against 3,434,000 last year. Consumption for the second half of the season, even if it is taken on as low an average monthly figure as 500,000 bales, gives a total consumption for the year of 6,625,000 bales. Taking the crop at 13 millions, the quantity left for export is 6,375,000 bales. Shipments to date are 5,031,000 bales, leaving only 1,344,000 bales of the present crop available for shipment during the whole of the second half of the season.

"It is an undoubted fact that the statistical position is sufficiently strong to put the coming crop on the defensive throughout the growing season." One is told that there is ample cotton for 'present' requirements. True, otherwise the price level would not be 18 cents!

There is, not, however, a sufficient margin of safety to allow of the coming growing season to be viewed with equanimity—or anything like it. The 1927/28 crop followed a crop of nearly 19 millions—a record in the history of cotton, and the lowest Bureau figure published during the season was 12,678,000. Nevertheless, prices went through 24 cents. Aboard? May be, but nevertheless "it was real money that came from market differences."

For the immediate future we do not anticipate material movement, but for the long shot we advise purchases and any recession which might occur we shall welcome as providing an opportunity of increasing long interests.

BOMBAY:—Trading on the Bombay market during the week has been narrow and relatively uninteresting.

Around Rs. 360/-, a level which was touched on several occasions during the week, the Bazaar showed more inclination to sell and liquidation at that level has improved the technical position of the market. The continued steadiness in America has largely exhausted selling power so far the Bazaar is concerned and this morning there is a marked absence of pressure. With Japanese interests disinclined to sell, the supply of Contracts in the market is limited, a feature which Bears should remember is likely to continue.

In our Report of last week, we commented on a better feeling in the Far East. Although the continued steadiness in prices has handicapped business, there is undoubtedly a better feeling in the air and even China, during the last few days, has shown interest in cotton from the Bombay market.

The Broach position, as we said last week, is almost entirely dependent on the question of quality, and reports current in Bombay at the moment point to a quality being marketed which should prove very attractive both to the Far East and Europe. In this connection, it is as well to remember that in the 1925 season, with a position ruling very similar to this year so far as the preponderance of black leaf is concerned, the Broach crop was actually oversold in little over a month. This year, not only is the entire Oomra crop black leaf, but in addition, there is a marked absence of cheap American cotton. In the Liverpool market even at the beginning of this month the only grade which was quoted "off" Futures was Good Ordinary and that was at a discount of only 10 points. This being so, it is not difficult to see the attractiveness of a nice Broach crop from the Continental Spinners' point of view. Japan, for American cotton, depends on direct shipments from America, but over there premiums are equally high and merchants are indeed requiring to force demand away, even from Middling, to higher grades.

From all sides there is ample evidence pointing to the ready sale of this year's Broach crop and when thinking of the parity between this market and Liverpool, it is necessary to take cotton against cotton rather than the Broach Contract against the Liverpool Futures Contract.

We are definitely against being open short in the Bombay market and for Straddle accounts we favour closing the Broach side on recessions and allowing the Liverpool half of the Straddle to run.

## EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

### EXPENSES BORNE BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT ONLY

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons in reply to the question as to what amount India contributed to the Empire Marketing Fund Col. Amery said that the Fund was provided wholly by the Government of Great Britain and no contribution to the Board's expenses was made by the Government of India or the Governments in other parts of the Empire.

Definite applications for the grants for scientific research had not been yet formulated by the Government of India, but a representative of India on the Board had stated that the plans for development of research in India to which the Marketing Board would be asked to contribute were now under consideration. Mr Amery added that India was keenly interested in the likely benefits from the results of researches in many different branches of agricultural science which were being undertaken in other parts of the Empire, with the aid of contributions out of the Empire Marketing Fund. As regards the staff employed the services of Indians with special qualifications had been utilised occasionally for the work of a temporary character in connection with Board's educational and publicity activities.

The Annual British Industries Fair has opened at London and Birmingham. A feature of the London section is that Dominion exhibits under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board. India is making an attractive display of rugs, carpets and tobacco as also groceries. Buyers, especially from the United States, South America and Spain, are quickly at work.—Reuter.

The Gift of Vigour

It is yours to give. If you want to see your child full of life and health and happiness, see to it that his diet is complete in all the nutrients that are needed for healthy and rapid growth.

School Children need VIROL

Virol will make this sure. Virol is a combination of the special foods his young body needs to build up strong bone and firm tissues—foods which are so often lacking in ordinary diet.

Virol is digested without effort and begins its good work directly the first spoonful is taken.

Remember that health in after life depends very largely on the child's progress now. You can help him through this critical age by giving him Virol regularly.

VIROL

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester, Glasgow and India, &c. &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

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GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co

Engineers & Iron Founders,

Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

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ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO

Girgaum Back Road.

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN DRY GOODS—STRENGTH OF SPOT COTTON—TONE QUIET BUT FIRM—FUTURES 11 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER**

New York, Feb. 20.

The New York futures market ruled quiet but firm influenced by good spot demand on reports of favourable conditions of Dry Goods market. Sellers are getting nervous and are afraid to sell despite predictions of wet weather in the cotton Belt. The ideas of material increase of acreage and large sales of fertilizers have run their course and operators are more impressed on better consumption figures. The statistical situation is gaining strength and temporarily Bears are perplexed on rather uncertain outlook for the new crop on reports of drought in Western Sections of Texas. Trading commenced today at a rise of 11 points but scattered liquidation depressed values to the extent of 9 points. At this level strength of Spot Cotton induced free buying and prices firmed up. The close was very steady at a rise of 11 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 19 points to 18.60c. The New York market will remain closed on the 22nd instant.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 19 points. Spot prices rose 10 points to 18.18c. The New Orleans market will remain closed on the 21st instant.

**N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.**

| | New York, Feb 20. |
|---|---|
| Previous Close .... | 18.16 |
| 10 a.m. opening .... | 18.27 plus .11 |
| 11 a.m. ..... | 18.23 plus .07 |
| 11-18 a.m. lowest .. | 18.18 plus .02 |
| 12 noon ..... | 18.22 plus .06 |
| 2-59 p.m. highest .... | 18.32 plus .16 |
| 3 p.m. close .... | 18.30 plus .14 |

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Reuter:—The market was quiet but firm on an absence of selling influenced bf a better spot demand and favourable conditions in the dry goods.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:

"Buying of good character. Think that strength in spot situation indicates higher tendency."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from America:—

"Offerings small. Trade interest continues."

Arnold and Co.:—"Trading market without definite trends. Trade demand moderate."

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

| | New York, Feb. 20 |
|---|---|
| March | 18.09+.12 |
| May | 18.27+.15 |
| July | 18.29+.13 |
| October | 18.16+.11 |
| December | 18.18+.16 |
| Middling Spot | 18.60 +10. |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

| | New York, Feb. 20. |
|---|---|
| March | 17.96+.08 |
| May | 18.05+.19 |
| Middling Spot | 18.18+.10 |

**NEW YORK**

New York, Feb. 20.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

| | |
|---|---|
| New York. 11 a.m.— | |
| March | 18.03 |
| May | 18.18 |
| July | 18.23 |
| New York. Noon Call.— | |
| March | 18.01 |
| May | 18.19 |
| July | 18.22 |
| New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.— | |
| March | 17.95 |
| May | 17.95 |
| July | 17.99 |

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 20-2-28, 1927-28 6913000, 1926-27 10594000.

Receipts Yesterday 20-2-28, 1927-28 22000, 1926-27 49000.

Exports to date 20-2-28, 1927-28 4784000, 1926-27 70396000.

Stock at Ports 17-2-28, 1927-28 2223000, 1926-27 2764000.

Stock Interior Towns 17-2-28, 1927-28 1049000, 1926-27 1304000.

Stock Liverpool 17-2-28, 1927-28 841000, 1926-27 1313000.

Visible Supply 17-2-28, 1927-28 5313000, 1926-27 6926000.

Quantity in Sight 17-2-28, 1927-28 11565000, 1926-27 15320000.

### LIVERPOOL.

**GENERAL BUYING—SELLERS SCARCE—SPOT SALES 6,000 BALES—FUTURES 8 TO 9 POINTS HIGHER.**

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 6 points. Prices slowly improved on general buying. Sellers are scarce and the market displayed a healthy undertone. Futures closed 8 to 9 points higher. Spot prices improved 8 points to 10.28d. per lb. Sales amounted 6,000 bales.

The Empire futures market ruled steady March closed at 9.78d at a rise of 7 points while May option closed 9.71d. with an improvement of 7 points. Egyptian futures prices registered a rise of 9 to 11 points with Spot 10 points higher to 17.70d. per lb.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"General buying."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk cables:

"Drought unbroken in Western Texas, but forecast wet."

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, Opening | Feb, 20. Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| February | | 9.74+.09 |
| March | 9.71 | 9.73+.08 |
| April | | 9.69+.09 |
| May | 9.68 | 9.69+.08 |
| June | | 9.65+.08 |
| July | 9.64 | 9.66+.09 |
| August | | 9.58+.09 |
| September | | 9.56+.09 |
| October | 9.49 | 9.50+.08 |
| November | | 9.46+.07 |
| December | | 9.47+.07 |
| January | 9.45 | 9.47+.08 |
| February | | 9.46+.08 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.28+.08 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.**

| | Liverpool, Feb. 20. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 200 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil. |

**INDIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, Feb. 20. |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.55+.05 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.75+.05 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.95+.05 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.35+.05 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 7.55+.05 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.75+.05 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.00+.05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 8.25+.05 |
| Oomra Fine | 8.50+.05 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 9.00+.05 |
| Broach, Fine | 9.25+.05 |
| Broach, Superfine | 9.50+.05 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

| | Liverpool, Feb. 20 |
|---|---|
| February | 16.89+.09 |
| March | 16.99+.09 |
| April | 16.99+.09 |
| May | 17.15+.10 |
| June | 17.15+10 |
| July | 17.26+.11 |
| August | 17.26+.17 |
| September | 17.25+.11 |
| October | 17.42+.11 |
| November | 17.42+.11 |
| December | 17.39+.10 |
| January | 17.34+.08 |
| February | 17.34+08 |
| Saidellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 17.70+.10 |

**LONDON METALS.**

London, Feb. 20

Copper, English Best Selected £65-5/8.
Copper, Braziers, £75.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots £230-3/4.

**PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ltd.)

| | Muktsar, Feb. 19. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Ready | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 12 0 |
| Wheat Har | | | | 4 4 0 |
| Gram Jeth | | | | 3 6 0 |
| Gram Ready | 3 | 8 | 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Rapeseeds Bisakh | | | | 6 11 0 |
| Gowara Bisakh | | | | 2 11 0 |
| Barley Jeth | | | | 3 2 0 |
| Cotton ready | | | | 28 0 0 |

**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.**

London, Feb. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

### BOMBAY.

**PROFIT TAKING—JAPANESE BUYING—FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—LONG LIQUIDATION.**

Bombay, Feb. 21'

Following a rise of 14 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 364|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 363 on scattered liquidation. At this level there was impressive demand from operators and Japanese firms as well as from mills and prices hardened to Rs. 366. Later on better Liverpool opening advices showing a rise of 8 points against an expectation of 2|3 points hardened prices which were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M. | 366 | 12 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Broach J.'A. | 369 | 12 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal March | 305 | 0 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal May | 307 | 8 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra March | 340 | 8 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra May | 340 | 0 | 0 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

The forward market opened firm at Rs. 367 for Broach A.-M. delivery but ruled quiet on profit taking by commission firms and jobbers. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. | 364|8 |
| F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. | 367|12 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. | 308|8 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal May | 309 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. | 338|4 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra May | 337|8 |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 212.10 plus 0.10 |
| May | 219.60 plus 1.10 |
| August | 222.40 —1.40 |

**DAILY ROOM RATE**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Bengal 308 March.
Bengal 309 May.
Broach 367 A.-M.
Broach 370 J.-A.

**SPOT RATES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 329 | 322 | 315 | 308 | 300 |
| S. P. | 327 | 320 | 313 | 306 | 298 |
| Rajputana | 329 | 322 | 316 | 308 | 300 |
| P. A. | — | 423 | 416 | 409 | — |
| Umra No. 3 | 353 | 346 | 339 | 329 | — |
| C. P. No. 1 | 383 | 376 | 369 | 359 | — |
| C. P. No. 2 | 368 | 361 | 354 | 344 | — |
| Khandesh | — | 341 | 331 | 321 | 311 |
| Muthia | — | — | 326 | 316 | 302 |

**EAST INDIAN COTTON**

**BREUL AND CO'S REPORT**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

In full-pressed Bales

| | 2 Days Yesterday. | Since 1st September. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,736 | 206,932 | 287,534 |
| Central India | 1,609 | 188,877 | 202,319 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,629 | 202,578 | 157,183 |
| Hyderabad-Goarani | 264 | 83,547 | 52,743 |
| Berar | 2,840 | 420,506 | 444,647 |
| Central Provinces | 1,703 | 180,661 | 167,435 |
| Total Oomras | 9,781 | 1,283,101 | 1,311,861 |
| Dholera | 848 | 65,719 | 61,863 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 60,559 | 51,478 |
| Rajputana | 80 | 27,334 | 25,428 |
| Sind-Punjab | 297 | 113,306 | 81,473 |
| Broach | | 2,615 | 2,621 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 3,976 | 20,961 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 3,808 | 9,399 |
| Cocoanada | | | 395 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 8,018 | 4,626 |
| Persian | | 3,293 | 3,016 |
| American | | 22,093 | 85,608 |
| Egyptian & African | | 11,137 | 22,398 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 64 | 50 |
| Total | 11,006 | 1,605,024 | 1,681,177 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

In full-pressed Bales

| | Yesterday. | 1st Sept. to 16th Feb. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 6,616 | 302,071 | 141,851 |
| Japan & China | 7,000 | 429,800 | 601,529 |
| Coast Ports | | 13,867 | 7,269 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 44,011 | 47,641 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 13,752 | 43,235 |
| Total | 13,616 | 803,501 | 841,525 |

**BULLION MARKET**

The Bombay Bullion Broke[illegible] Association Limited.

Bombay, [illegible] 21.

**GOLD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21 7 9 |
| Falguna | 21 7 9 |
| Chaitra | 21 8 6 |
| Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99 | 21 7 9 |

**SILVER.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver—Ready | 59 11 6 |
| National City | 21 9 6 |
| London Ready | 26-3/16 |
| Forward | 26-1/4 |
| London—Shanghai | |
| Opening | 2-7 1/8 |
| Closing | 2-7 3/16 |
| New York Cent | 57-1/2 |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Falguna | 59/11/0 | 59/11/0 | 59/9/0 | 59/10/6 |
| Chaitra | 59/13/0 | 59/13/0 | 59/11/0 | 59/12/0 |

Tone of London.—Quiet. India Bought. China was a seller at higher rates. There are no buyers in the market except at under the quoted rates.

SILVER OPTIONS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fagan | Re. 0 12 0 |
| Chaitra | Re. 1 1 0 |

Local Market.—Quiet. Operators are not inclined to enter into fresh risks, pending the budget. Expect narrow trading market.

**PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

| | Ry. Terms. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheats white 70-30 | 7 5 0 |
| Wheats white Delhi April-May | 7 4 3 |
| Linseed bold Brown | 10 0 0 |
| Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore | 9 15 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March-May | 10 10 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat March-May | 10 10 0 |
| Gingellyseed bold white | 12 7 0 |
| Poppyseed white | 17 4 0 |
| Castorseed | 9 11 0 |
| Cottonseed Feb.-Mar. | 4 10 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb.-Mar | 11 10 0 |
| Mowraseed | 7 12 0 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 20th Feb.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 109,628 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,221 | " |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 2,617 | " |
| Gingellyseeds | 6,809 | " |
| Poppyseed | 9 | " |
| Groundnuts | 34,156 | " |
| Castorseed | 10,159 | " |
| Rice | 10,178 | " |
| Myrabollams | 6,037 | " |
| Cottonseed | 30,480 | " |
| Gram | 5,135 | " |
| Joowar | 829 | " |
| Barley | 629 | " |
| Rajree | 586 | " |
| Coal | 1,162 | tons. |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

| | New York, Feb. 20. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 22,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 26,000 |

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Ready
Red leafy

| | | Delivery Contract March |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 315/20 | |
| Bengal Fine | 315 | +6 |
| Bengal F. G. | 305 | |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 315 | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 305 | |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 363/65 | |
| Nagpur Fine | 363/65 | +25 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 355/58 | |
| Arvi, Fine | 355/58 | +15 |
| Amraoti Fine | 343/45 | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 340/43 | +1 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 333/35 | |
| Khandesh Fine | 325/27 | —10 |
| Muthia F.G. | | —26/7 |

| | | April |
|---|---|---|
| Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. | 375 | |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 345 | |
| Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S. | | |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 360 | |
| Burwah-Sanavad Fine | 340 | |

| | | May |
|---|---|---|
| Broach F.G. | | |
| Broach Fine | +17 | +15 |
| Cambodia | 465 | |
| Miraj/Sangli | 405 | |
| Compta Good | 410 | +32/3 +28 |
| Dhollera | | + 3 |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | + 6 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

100 Currimbhai Mill, Nanded, 381.
100 Currimbhai Mill, Latur, 363.
100 Currimbhai Mill, Ujjain, 362.
200 G. G. Kesha, Mahuba, 285.
100 G. G. Kesha, Amraoti, 342.
200 G. G. Kesha, Khandwa, 328.
100 G. G. Kesha, Pattoki, 330.
200 G. G. Kesha, Shegaon, 303|305.
200 Vardhman Bros., Shegaon, 328.
200 Volkart Bros., Jalna, 303.
200 Forbes & Co., Malkapur, 307.
200 L. K. Vasanji, Arvi, 354.
100 L. K. Vasanji, Nagar, 320.
100 B. Kurshandas, Bengal old, 295.

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## INDIA BANK SHARES FIRM.

### TATA IRONS HEALTHY.

**MILL SHARES.** Bombay, Feb. 21.

Following the firmness of raw cotton markets, cotton mill shares ruled steady. There was only small business as operators are awaiting the Budget and the commencement of business for the next settlement. Looking to the attitude of operators it appears that Shorts are feeling uncomfortable and are inclined to cover their floating unprotected sales on any decline. The general situation is healthy and with improving cotton prices, chances are in favour of a rise and think it safe to buy at present level and on declines.

**TATA IRON.**

The latest information received regarding the situation in Germany of metal workers; we are not hopeful of a favourable outcome. The decision of the arbitration is declined by both the parties namely manufacturers and workers. A move is made whether the award can be made obligatory, and it remains to be seen how the situation develops. Tata Iron Deferred shares opened at Rs. 297|8 and improved to Rs. 303|12 on short covering but closed steady at Rs. 301|4. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 82|15 and improved to Rs. 83|8. Hydros improved Rs. 10|- but a portion of the rise was lost on long liquidation. Cement shares ruled steady. There was good demand for India Bank shares which hardened to Rs. 96|-.

**SECURITIES.**

3-1|2 per cent. Government paper improved to Rs. 76|6 on scattered buying, when profit taking depressed prices. The under one is quiet but steady.

**COTTON MILLS.**

Bombay, Feb. 18.

| Paid up. | | Closing rates. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmed, Advance | 395 |
| 100 | Alliance | 30 |
| 50 | Apollo | 6 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 317|8 |
| 200 | Bombay Dyeing | 956|4 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 270 |
| 100 | Century | 465 |
| 100 | Colaba Land | 143|12 |
| 500 | Central India P. | 485 |
| 100 | Coorla | 172|8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 190 |
| 250 | Currim | 260 |
| 500 | David | 260 |
| 250 | Dawn | 660 |
| 200 | Edward Sassoon | 112|8 |
| 10 | S. D. Sassoon | 0-13-6 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 17 |
| 250 | Fazulbhoy | 892|8 |
| 50 | Finlay | 150 |
| 1000 | F. Petit | 500 |
| 100 | Globe | 30 |
| 100 | Gokak | 132|8 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 301|4 |
| 100 | Indore Malwa | 362|8 |
| 100 | Jamshed Mfg. | 47|8 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 25 |
| 100 | Khatau | 97|8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 292|8 |
| 1000 | Luxmi Cotton | 6800 |
| 100 | Madhavrao Sad. | 4 |
| 100 | Madhowji | 115 |
| 500 | Mathradas | 50 |
| 1000 | Maneckji Petit | 1600 |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 82|8 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 2030 |
| 200 | New Great | 316|4 |
| 10 | New City | 115 |
| 250 | Pabaney | 290 |
| 200 | Pearl | 603|12 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 422|8 |
| 10 | Premier | 12|12 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 7850 |
| 250 | Simplex | 07|8 |
| 50 | Swan | 155 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 532|8 |
| 500 | Tata Mill | 82|8 |
| 500 | Vishnu Cotton | 8050 |

**BANKS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 125 | Imperial | 1470 |
| 125 | Imperial | 360 |
| 50 | India | 96 |
| 25 | Baroda | 92 |
| 25 | Central | 26 |
| 25 | Eastern | 93 |
| £12 1/2 | National Bank | £50 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ah. Prantij | 915 |
| | Amritsar Patti | 143 |
| 1| | Cen. Prov. Rly. | 99|8 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 102 |
| 100 | Guzerat Rly. | 92|8 |
| 100 | Hoshiarpur | 99 |
| 100 | Khulna Baghirhaut Rly. | 95 |
| 90 | Mandra Bhou | 77 x.d. |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunj | 99 |
| 100 | Sialkote | 105 |
| 100 | Sindh Lt. Rly | 140 |
| 100 | Upper Sindh | 90 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 525 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Electric | 116 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 780 |
| 100 | Alcock | 395 |
| 125 | B. Burma | 856|4 |
| 10 | B Burma No. 1 | 306|4 |
| 10 | Br. India Insurance | 8/8 |
| 8sh. | Bt. Burma Pet. | 5/6 |
| 50 | B. Tramway | 156|14 |
| 50 | B. Tramway Pref. | 68|4 |
| 200 | Bombay Steam | 286|4 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 51 |
| 10 | Bundi Cement | 23/6 |
| 250 | Indian Cement | 320 |
| 10 | Central Indian Mining | 22|12 |
| £ 1 | Eastern Chemical ordy. | 1|8 |
| do 2 | Do. Defd. | 1 |
| 100 | Katai Ordinary | 251|4 |
| 10 | Kalni Deferred | 810 |
| 50 | Oriental Life Ass. | 1905 |
| 25 | New India Insur. | 22 |
| 10 | Punjab P. Cement | 15|10 |
| 10 | Punjab P. Cement Pref. | 15|8 |

**SECURITIES.**

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-10-6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-14.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates.—2nd March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-3/6 1945/55 Rs. 106-11.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 45|8 |
| 75 | Tata Iron Ordinary | 83|8 |
| 20 | Tata Iron 1st Defd. | 301|4 |
| 150 | Tata Iron 1st Pref. | 137|8 |
| 100 | Tata Iron 2nd Pref. | 95|8 |
| 1000 | Tata Hydro | 1130 |
| 100 | Tata Oil | 48 |
| 1000 | Tata Power Ord | 567|8 |
| 100 | Tata Power Pref. | 910 |
| 215 | Scindia Steam | 19|4 |
| | PREFERENCE SHARES. | |
| 10 | 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement | 15|8 |
| 100 | 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref. | 138 |
| 100 | 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref. | 95|4 |
| 1000 | 7 p.c. Hydro Pref. | 1046 |
| 1000 | 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref. | 997|8 |
| 500 | 1 p.c. Vislnu Pref. | 995 |
| 150 | 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 138 |
| 500 | 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. | 188 |
| 500 | 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. | 110 |

**MESSRS. BREUL & CO. ON COTTON.**

The improvement in the ready demand has caused a more cheerful feeling to develop in our market, but the recovery in prices has also caused an increase in the crop movement up-country and it seems to us foolish to lose sight of the fact that only a relatively small percentage of our crop has as yet been sold to actual Consumers. Any rise in values is liable not only to check the demand, but simultaneously to increase the supply by attracting Cotton which has been held back, and so far as we can judge the position the chances in favour of a further advance are only small, so that we are compelled to recommend our friends to take advantage of the advance in order to reduce their holdings of Cotton.

**COTTON QUOTATIONS**

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach fully good Cotton April-May delivery rates of the bazar.

Last night, 8-0 Rs. 363|2.
Closing 10-0 Rs. 362|10.

To-day's Opening.

B. T.
8-0 Rs. 363|8.
10-0 Rs. 363|12.
12-0 Rs. 364|4.
2-0 Nothing.
4-0 Rs. 367|4.
6-0 Rs. 554|6.

TO-DAY'S.

Highest rate Rs. 367|4.
Lowest rate Rs. 363|8.

# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

**PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.**

A Meeting of the Members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association at the above place to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

**BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.**

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 23rd inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 23rd inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

**SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.**

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the League will be held on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Head Office of the League, Girgaum.

**LECTURE ON RANADE'S LIFE.**

To-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis and New Nagpada Roads, Byhulla, Prof. James Kellodk of Wilson College will speak upon the "Life of Mahadev Govind Ranade."

**POSTAL NOTICES.**

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

**REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.**

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 18th February, 1928:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling purchased in India .... | 30,000 |
| Total .. | 30,000 |

Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 18th February, 1928:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling purchased in India .... | 25,930,000 |
| Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury ..... | 5,574,000 |
| Total .. | 31,504,000 (a) |

(a) Of this amount £2 1/4 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

# STRKE OF MILL OPERATIVES CONTINUES

## VORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES

The trike of the mill operatives still continue in one shape or the other. On Mondayabout 600 weavers of Madhavji Dharamsi Mill struck work as a protest against the new rates which the management has proposed to introduce, while 150 spinners of the Textile mill downed tools on Tuesdy morning demanding free railway passes as they stayed at Dharavi. The Elphinstoe mill started work with only 155 men n Tuesday, while the David mill remained losed for want of men.

# OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The "Sind Observer" understands that Mr. S. C. Shahani and Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal re candidates for the Legislative Assembly for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

# LATIST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 75, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

**NEW YORK.**

**JULY.**

| | Feb. 21. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.30 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.40 |
| Difference | plus .10 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.27 |
| Difference | — .03 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | Feb. 21. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.66 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.71 |
| Difference | plus .05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.75 |
| Difference | plus .09 |
| Broach Expectation | 363 |

# ALLEGED TRESSPASS IN HOSPITAL

## ACCUSED SENT TO MENTAL HOSPITAL

The case in which Anantram R. Dave who is said to be a police informant and who, in the course of on month, was assaulted twice was charged with criminal trespass in a ward of the G. T. Hospital and with threatening Saloobhai, a nurse in the Hospital, with assault in case she did not agree to become his mistress, came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday.

Mr. Chhatrapati, appearing for Dave, applied for the postponement of the case as the accused who was assaulted on Saturday last was lying in the Hospital.

Mr. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor, said that the Police Surgeon had examined the accused and he (accused) was found to be insane. Under instructions from the Commisssioner of Police, the accused was sent to the Mental Hospital at Thana.

The Magistrate, adjourning the case, remarked that the accused should have been examined at the instance of the Court and then only he should have been sent away to Thana.

# PUBLICATION OF PROSCRIBED BOOK

## ACCUSED FINED RS. 100

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, at Girgaum, delivered judgment on Tuesday in the case in which Mr. Satya Priya, a Muslim, who was converted to Hinduism and who embraced Islam again subsequently was charged with publishing a pamphlet named 'Rangila Rasool", the translation of the Urdu "Rangila Rasool" in Hindi, under a fictitious name. The pamphlet in Urdu was proscribed by the Government of India.

It will be recalled that the pamphlet was published under the name of one Amarnath, a bookseller at Kakadwadi, Girgaum, and was printed at the Loksevak Press.

On the police making inquiries in the matter it transpired that the accused had placed the order for printing the pamphlet with the Loksevak Press on behalf of Amarnath whom the Manager of the Press had never seen. It was the accused who had paid the printing charges and taken possession of the copies of the pamphlet.

The defence was that the accused had done so under the orders of the Secretary of the local Arya Samaj.

The Magistrate disbelieved the plea of the defence on the evidence before him and held that it was the accused who had of his own accord got the pamphlets printed. He, therefore, convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to suffer two weeeks' imprisonment.

Mr. Mankar, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the proceedings, while Mr. I. S. Haji defended the accused.

# *WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?*

## TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)**

**SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.**

If to-day is your birthday, you are suspicious and superstitious (both the words curiously begin with the hated letter "S"). The canker of suspicion, doubt, and jealousy is eating into your vitals, making you physically incapable of being a useful member of your dear home or dearest country. Superstition is your ancestral legacy—the only legacy—since your worthy forefathers toiled and moiled enough to make both ends meet and you a lad just in his 'teens, leaving you to nature to live on oxygen, hydrogen and H2O, that is to be a "self-made man." You are fairly well educated, thanks to benevolent educational institutions, and know a lot of the three R's, but being a victim of the two "S's" noted above, its effect is nullified, exactly like a Government which gives its subject nation, at times, the boon of a half a loaf of so-called "Reforms," nullifies their effects by playing the role of a snob and a sophister (both from "S" again!). And your superstitions receive great impetus when, by chance, some dreaded things do happen! You believe in animal cries and interpret them according to the "lot" served in trashy books. Like some orthodox persons, on hearing the wail of dogs especially in the stillness of the night, you believe some bad event is to take place in the street in any one family at least. On the same analogy, you firmly believe that the wail set up by the American and British press aided by the "Drain Inspector" on the eve of the "conception" of the Simon Show is a precursor of the death of the existing "Reforms" in the Indian Government. How far your gloomy vaticinations prove true remains to be seen. Meanwhile, I wish you: "Requiescat in soula superstitia," that is "may your superstitious soul rest in peace!"—at least this year.

# DISCUSSION ON NABHA IN ASSEMBLY

## PRESIDENT DISALLOWS ADJOURNMENT MOTION

## STRONG OPPOSITION TO NAVY BILL

## MOTION FOR REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE LOST

**In the Assembly, on Tuesday, Mr. Young, Army Secretary moved that the Bill to provide for the application of the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy be referred to the Select Committee.**

**There was strong opposition to the motion from the popular parties. Mr. Chetty said that Indians would only have to provide for the maintenance of such a preposterous undertaking.**

**Mr. S. N. Haji critised the Government attitude in the matter. He doubted the sincerity of Government for engineering such a legislation, and deplored the apathy shown in the matter of requirement of Indians by Government.**

**Mr. Jinnah also opposing the motion said that if the Bill were passed into law, it would lay down disadvantages of a vital character.**

**Dewan Chamanlal said the measure "was not only an insult to India, but it gave a good-bye to the theory of self-determination".**

**Sir S. Thakurdas called the measure a tempting bait.**

**When the motion was put to the vote it was lost by a majority one vote (55 votes against and 54 for the measure.)**

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The division between Government and the popular side in the Legislative Assembly is becoming more marked every day reflecting the boycott atmosphere in the country. No doubt the difference in the voting strength to-day on the Indian Navy Discipline Bill was only one to the credit of the popular side. But the speeches delivered on it were charged with a bit of bitterness and suspicion of Government which was unmistakable.

This Navy Bill was consequential on the Navy Discipline Act passed in Parliament, but in the garb of conferring on India benefits of the beginnings of Naval Swaraj, it had potentialities for evil. The fruits of study which Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty had made of the genesis and progress of the parent measure in Parliament were available to the Assembly when in impressive speech, he drew pointed attention to the dangers with which it was fraught. "I would not touch it with a pair of tongs," concluded Mr. Chetty after exposing how it was a part of the deep game of the British Imperialists to strengthen their own Navy at the expense of poor India.

ARMY SECRETARY'S THREAT.

The speech carried conviction with every non-official elected Indian Member in the House, so much so that there was none to come to the rescue of Mr. Macworth Young, who all the time looked despondent. The arguments of Mr. Chetty were so unassailable that the Army Secretary could not but admit their force and plead only for the sympathy of the House. But still, were was a sting in the tail of Mr. Macworth Young's speech. It was that if the Bill was not passed, there would be no Indian Navy at all and that India would continue to be defended by the British Navy and consequently Swaraj would be postponed. But the Assembly's temper was definitely against a Bill which sought to create a Navy mainly for the benefit of Britain, but whose cost would be borne by the Indian Exchequer and yet the Indian Legislature would have no control over the expenditure.

FEELING OF DESPAIR.

This resentment grew stronger with every non-official speech and Munshi Iswar Saran who had the privilege of following the debate in Parliament when the parent measure was on the anvil, in the course of an effective contribution, confessed to a feeling of despair at the attitude of Government in regard to the Army and the Navy bearing in mind the fact that the Skeen Committee's Report has been jettisoned and only one Indian is to be taken annually for Naval training as a sop to make India pay for Britain's imperialistic aggrandisements.

So unanimous was the opinion among non-officials that the representative of the Anglo-Indian community thought it necessary to advise the Army Secretary to abandon the attempt and come back with a better measure as demanded by Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Yet Col. Crawford would like the Assembly to accept the humiliation and disgrace of a discredited measure in the hope of utilising it to a better advantage later on.

RESULT HAILED WITH DELIGHT.

The Army Secretary's threat that the Bill would be dropped was hailed with delight by non-officials and the Bill itself was rejected by a majority of one vote. Mr. Macworth Young looked sad at the fate of the measure which he thought he had ably sponsored. But unless Lord Irwin resorts to the certification process, it will not be given life.

The Assembly met to-day with a larger attendance in the House and the galleries. Swarajists attended in persuance of the party decision to oppose the introduction of the Bill to provide for application of the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy to be moved by Mr. G. M. Young.

There is also a notice of motion for adjournment of the House in connection with Nabha affair.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

Mr. Young, Army Secretary, moved after the adjournment motion was disallowed that the Bill to provide for the application of the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty in opposing the motion said that never in the history of the Indian legislature had a measure of far-reaching consequence been brought up for discussion and consideration. He then narrated the history of the present measure in successive stages and said that the Indian Legislature had never been given an opportunity to discuss the momentous issues involved in this measure and that the Indian legislature came to know of that Bill only when H. E. the Viceroy announced the decision of the Government of India with full concurrence of the Secretary of State to establish the Royal Indian Navy and further interesting information was given that the white insignia would fly over the Indian Navy. And when Lord Winterton was asked in the House of Commons as to why the Indian legislature had not been given an opportunity of giving their opinion on the matter, he said that the Assembly would be given that opportunity later on. Now Mr. Young's motion had given them such an opportunity. Three important questions in this connection were, (1) who will pay for the Indian Navy, (2) who will officer it and (3) what sort of control the Indian Legislature would have over it.

ALL MONEY FROM TAX-PAYER.

Regarding the financial question, it was absolutely clear that the Indian tax-payers would find all the money required for such a Navy. Regarding the recruitment, it had been laid down that one out of three candidates would be Indian if suitable candidates were forthcoming. The speaker made several quotations from speeches in the House of Commons to show that seven years must elapse before such suitable candidates would be forthcoming under the existing arrangements. Regarding the question of the Indian legislature's control over it, it had been said its control would be the same as it exercises over the army in India. They knew the nature of control exercised by the Indian legislature over the Indian army and they had no doubt that it would have no effective control over the Indian Navy. He asked the members of the House if they were going to be parties to the scheme in which the Indian legislature would have no control over the Indian Navy. He asked categorically "Would British Government dare to suggest such a scheme to the Australian or the Canadian Government." Even such a suggestion would have been resented there. The speaker next referred to the several amendments in the House of Commons on the Indian Navy Bill supporting the Indian view and how they were all lost. It had been pointed out that the Viceroy may certify this measure even if it was rejected by the Assembly, but the speaker asked them not to care for that, and not to be parties to such a scheme.

VERY HUMILIATING CONDITIONS.

Mr. Haji who next spoke said that the conditions under which this Bill had been attempted to be thrust upon the people of this country could not but be regarded as very humiliating. Regarding the merits of the present measure, he said, that the model of recruitment laid down and the measure of control the Indian Legislature would have over it was very unsatisfactory. He said that development of the Indian Navy must go hand in hand with the development of the Indian Marine and if Indians were not given an opportunity of training in the line suitable, Indian candidates could not be forthcoming for the training in the Indian Navy. He strongly deplored the callousness of the Government in developing the Indian Marine and described how Indians were looked upon as untouchables on boardships managed by the foreign companies. He next referred to the fact that the Labour Party, though somewhat discredited at the present time, in India, (laughter from Government benches) had strongly opposed the passing of the Indian Navy Bill. He asked the House to stipulate that they wanted the development of the Indian Navy along with Indian Mercantile Marine, that the Indian Legislature should exercise effective control over both, and that they could not be used for purposes of war without the sanction of this House. If Government were agrecable to these terms, they would have a less hostile House than on the present occasion.

Mr. K. C. Roy who spoke for the motion said that he was one of those who were vociferous in their claim for Indian rights but found it impossible to reject this Bill, because it gave us that right and privilege for which we have been clamouring for several years and it was a real advance and move in the right direction.

Mr. B. Das who spoke against the motion said, that they had no faith in the promise of the Goverhment and the Navy over which the Indian Legislature would have no control should not have our support.

Col. Crawford spoke in support of the motion.

JINNAH'S STRONG OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jinnah who followed Mr. Crawford, opposing the motion said that the Bill offered some advantage of minor character and asked "Are you going to give your consent to the Bill, which, if passed into law, will lay down disadvantages of a vital character." Mr. Jinnah next complained that this measure was not started in a liberal, sympathetic and trustful spirit. Concluding Mr. Jinnah said, "I would tell this House, that if I have to wait for what I consider to be the parental right of Indians to be admitted into the ranks of officers in the Royal Indian Navy, I would still reject this Bill," and concluded that he had no hesitation in saying that if the Government dropped the present measure and brought forward a right and proper measure on the subject, it would receive the support of the House.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

PLEA FOR ADJOURNING DEBATE.

Almost the entire time of to-day's Assembly session was taken up by the debate on Mr. Young's motion that the Navy Bill be referred to a Select Committee. From the Opposition, Dewan Chaman Lal, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Haji and others were vehement in their criticism of the Government activities in the past in that matter, and the propriety of the present measure. The concensus of opiuion was that the Indian tax-payers were asked to pay for the maintenance of the Royal Navy without having the least control over it. Sir Hari Singh Gour and Col. Gidney suggested adjournment of the debate and reconsideration of the whole matter.

Assembling after lunch, Dewan Chaman Lal took up the Debate on the Navy Bill. The present measure, he said, was not only an insult to India but gave a good-bye to the theory of self-determination. It was a declaration of Parliament that the defence forces of India should be employed for India alone, but there was an emergency clause in the Bill providing when the Indian forces could be taken outside but who was to decide emergency? It is that the Government of India is a subordinate branch of the British Cabinet. This Navy was being forced on India only to supplement the British Navy and protect the British Interests in the East.

A TEMPTING BAIT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas opposing the motion said that another item in the non-votable agenda was sought to be forced on the House. He said that even Mr. K. C. Roy, who now supported this motion, was always expressing hopes for greater powers for the Assembly in the matter of the military budget. He would welcome the Indian Navy composed of different nations of the world for the defence of India, but the control must be with the Indians. There must not be left a single item non-votable in the military budget. Continuing, Sir Purshottamdas said that even Sir Sivaswamy Ayer, whom Mr. K. C. Roy quoted, also stated that not a single rupee should be added to the military budget without the consent of House. India could not therefore partake of this tempting bait.

Munshi Iswar Saran opposed the motion. Col. Gidney and Sir Hari Singh Gour suggested the adjournment of the debate and the reconsideration of the whole matter.

MOTION FOR REFERENCE LOST.

Mr. Young having replied that under the Act passed by Parliament two years ago, such consequential legislation was necessary in the Indian Parliament also.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost by a majority of one vote (55 voting against and 54 for the motion), amidst applause from the non-official benches.

After transacting some business of minor importance the House adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

# LAW MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL

## SIR C. P. R. IYER TO SUCCEED HON. MR. S R DAS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
DELHI, Feb. 21.

It is learnt from reliable sources that Sir C. P. Ramaswmy Iyer of the Madras Executive Council, will fill the vacancy of Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, in place of Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, retiring.

# "AT HOME" TO CHANCELLOR

## SIR LESLIE WILSON ON UNIVERSITY REFORMS

On Monday afternoon Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, and Lady Setalvad, were "At Home" to His Excellency the Chancellor and Lady Wilson. The gathering included members of the Governor's Executive Council, Ministers, Judges of the High Court, Presidents and members of the Council, members of the bar and many leading educationists.

TRIBUTE TO CHANCELLOR'S WORK

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, addressing the gathering, said that the Chancellor had during his connection with the University done much to maintain and improve the status of the University and on many an occasion he had tenaciously fought the battle of the University with the Governor and his Cabinet although he may not have succeeded on every occasion. The active and sympathetic interest taken by him in the University had resulted in the new legislation now before the Legislative Council which, when passed, would inaugurate a new era of increased usefulness and efficiency in the University.

Sir Chimanlal, continuing, regretted that in the ordinary course, Sir Leslie Wilson would not be there to see the new constitution of the University in working order.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

In replying to Sir Chimanlal's remarks, His Expellency the Governor said that it would always be a happy and proud memory to him to think that he was in however small a degree instrumental in setting up the University Committee of which Sir Chimanlal was the Chairman. To the work of that Committee Sir Chimanlal had devoted much time, labour and great ability. He had endeavoured, continued His Excellency, ever since the recommendations of that Committee had been received to ensure that his work and that of his able colleagues on the Committee had not been relegated to the archives of the Secretariat.

UNIVERSITY BILL

In the Bill which was now before the Council a real endeavour had been made with the assent of the Senate to interpret by legislation the main recommendations of the Committee. Obviously that was a matter of very great and far-reaching consequence and, therefore, it was not possible to do everything at once. Time and money were necessary before the whole recommendations of the Committee as interpreted in the Bill, which he hoped would become an Act shortly, became an accomplished fact. Perhaps, money was even more necessary than time, but he hoped that the Senate as newly constituted under the Act with the help of the business community who formed part of the Senate would be able to evoke an adequate and generous response from the public of Bombay. His Excellency was convinced that if the public did respond and the Government did what it could to assist the University, they would both be repaid many times over by the material progress of the City and the Presidency.

His Excellency, in conclusion, expressed gratitude to Sir Chimanlal for his generous allusion to the approaching close of his term of office. (Applause).

# TWO EUROPEAN THIEVES

## ACCUSED GET IMPRISONMENT

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, disposed of the case in which Bernard Geral Marten and Frank Jackson, two European deserters from the Royal Air Force Service were charged with the theft of two Morris-Cowly two-seater cars from Bombay in August last.

After the evidence was recorded the Magistrate convicted both the accused on charges of theft and abetment and sentenced Marten to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Jackson to nine weeks' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1928.

# J'ACCUSE !

On the "morrow of the momentous decision" taken by the Legislative Assembly to boycott the Statutory Commission Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir P. Thakurdas have issued a weighty and opportune statement. It is an appeal to the provincial legislatures to follow the example of the Legislative Assembly and of the Madras and Central Provinces Legislative Councils and thus show to the whole world that India values her self-respect. It is also a very damaging and powerful indictment of the inglorious part played by the Government of India in encompassing the infliction of this All White, unwanted Commission upon this country. "The responsibility of the Government of India, including as it does three Indian members, in giving an incorrect perspective of the Indian situation"—to the British Government—"is, if anything greater, for we cannot believe," the signatories to the statement declare, "that Lord Birkenhead and Earl Winterton could have made the statements which they made in Parliament without receiving an estimate of the Indian situation from the Government of India". The situation is, indeed, being deliberately misrepresented in England by propagandists who are aware that in their efforts they have official sympathy and support from India. It has hardly been possible to secure expression in the British Press of views expressing the "injustice, unwisdom and expediency" of appointing an exclusively British Parliamentary Commission. Accounts expressing the true feelings of the Indian people about this affront to them are not published by the British Press but it has room for picturesque stories of how anti-boycott meetings meet with success. The signatories of the statement rightly accuse the Government of India, on behalf of the country, of having placed "prestige above prudence", of having taken part in this campaign of boosting the Commission, and of "carrying on the entire struggle with the Legislature in the spirit of propagandists."

The official campaign to mislead the Government and the people of great Britain and make them believe that the boycott is restricted only to the "wild and extremist" elements in India has failed in its purpose. The truth cannot be hidden for long and the angry and disappointed tone of the British Press in its comments upon the Assembly decision indicates that in spite of gross misrepresentations regarding the reality of the situation in India, Fleet Street is becoming aware that the boycott is so complete that the Simon Commission cannot afford to ignore it. The misrepresentations in the British Press are, indeed, grotesque and absurd. Cablegrams have been sent from India suggesting that methods of undue influence and intimidation were employed in securing Muslim votes for the boycott resolution in the Assembly and it was further insinuated in these cablegrams that Hindu officials exercised undue influence on Muslim members in their constituencies to vote for the boycott resolution. It is significant that such palpably false methods have to be employed by the representatives of the British Press in India to explain away the fact that a large number of Muslim members in the Assembly voted on the side of self-respect. Even the Labour Press in England has now ranged itself with the organs of British Imperialism and counsels Indians to co-operate with the Commission. Excepting the very small group of left wing Labourites, no political party in England is willing to admit that Indians can have a grievance about the Statutory Commission after Sir John Simon's "offer" of "free joint consultation." The Tory Press talks of Britain's "special responsibility" towards India. The "Times" goes to the length of ridiculing the protests against the Commission as merely an agitation "for an abstruse political purpose." The "Manchester Guardian" looks to "more reasonable elements of the Indian population" to utilise, even if the Assembly refuses to do so, "the instrument at hand", while the "Daily Herald" in loyal homage to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, warns Indians that an "alternative Government to the Baldwin administration" will not change the policy in regard to the Commission. The people of India can give but one answer to these threats. The Council of State will soon be running a "loyalty race" and a band of jo-hukumies will welcome the Commission but the representatives of the people in the provincial legislatures have a splendid opportunity of emphasisting the popular determination to have nothing to do with the Commission by passing resolutions similar to the one by Lala Lajpat Rai passed by the Assembly.

The manifesto of the leaders appeals to the Legislative Councils of Bombay as well as the U.P., Bengal, the Punjab, Behar and Assam to follow the example of the Assembly and of the Legislative Councils of the Central Provinces and Madras. The Bombay Legislative Council, now in session, has an immediate opportunity of vandicating the self-respect of this presidency by passing a similar resolution. The Nationalists in the local legislature expect in this matter the co-operation of Mr. Jadhav and the Non-Brahmin group as well as that of the popular representatives from Sind. Mr. Noor Mahomed and his colleagues from Sind should remember that Mr. Harchandrai, one of the oldest of Sind's public men, died while doing his duty in the national cause. We also appeal to Muslim Members of the Presidency to realise that national honour demands that they must in this crisis be with the people. The unanimity of all political parties and newspapers in England in condemning the boycott of the Simon Commission is not without meaning. It means this that those who control the Governmental machinery and public opinion in Britain are determined not to yield to the Indian demand because they know that with the advent of Indian freedom will disappear the illegitimate position of economic and political power, privilege and position Britishers enjoy in this country. Their unanimity however, has a lesson for us. It brings into relief how Britishers, when they find that the interests of their country are at stake, compose their differences and present a united front. We have greater reason to present such a united front because we are fighting for a cause that is just and involves no injustice to other countries.

## THE UNIVERSITY BILL

It was a well-deserved compliment which Sir Chimanlal Setalvad paid to Sir Leslie Wilson when, speaking at the University "At Home" on Monday with reference to His Excellency's connection with the University, he said: "He has done much to maintain and improve the status of this University and on many an occasion our Chancellor has very tenaciously fought the battle of the University with the Governor and his Cabinet although he may not have succeeded on every occasion." It was largely due to Sir Leslie Wilson's sympathetic interest in the University that legislation throughout the country. Mr. Bose the long-delayed question of its reform was tackled by the appointment of a committee and the introduction of the legislative measure based more or less on the recommendations of that Committee, now on the agenda of the Bombay Council. The University Bill does not satisfy all the requirements of University reform that we urgently need and one important clause of it takes away with one hand practically all the good that is given with the other. We refer, of course, to the clause relating to the visitorial, or, as they should more accurately described, inquistorial, powers of the Viceroy. The recent foolish threat of Sir Stanley Jackson brings into relief the danger involved in the retention of this clause. A fundamental issue of the prestige and authority of the University is at stake and we have no doubt the elected members of the Legislative Council will uncompromisingly refuse to accept this clause even at the risk of the Bill being withdrawn by Government. The Congress members of the Council have decided to oppose this Bill. If Government are determined to present the Council with the alternative of the Bill with the obnoxious clause or no university reform at all, there will be no other course left for self-respecting members of the Council to adopt than to oppose the Bill. If, however, wiser counsels prevail with Government and they agree to drop the clause, the Congress members will, we trust, so conduct themselves in the Council as to help other progressive and nationalist sections in securing amendments of the Bill as are desired in the interest of the University and the Presidency. Monday's function was, perhaps, not the occasion for the Vice-Chancellor to draw attention of the Governor to the need for the withdrawal of the clause relating to the visitorial powers of the Viceroy. The Senate has already demanded such withdrawal and we have no doubt the Vice-Chancellor, to whom to no small extent is due the credit for this legislative effort towards reform, has taken every possible step to see that the Senate's wishes in this respect are fully met by Government.

## WANTED ACTION

Resolutions galore have been adopted by the Congress and other organisations regarding the boycott of British goods. But an ounce of action is worth more than tons of resolutions and speeches. The Bengal and Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committees have, however, set about the business in right earnest. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, speaking at a public meeting in Calcutta said that though they had no weapons or arms or ammunition they had a far greater weapon and that was that they could make the British people starve by creating an economic blockade. There is no need to starve the British public but if we succeed in completely boycotting foreign cloth and listen to the advice of that veteran patriot, Dr. P. C. Roy, wear Swadeshi cloth and boycott selected British goods, as suggested by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, not only will we give an impetus to the production of Khaddar and ensure the prosperity of our mill industry, but we will also succeed in exerting an economic pressure of such force and magnitude as will be found irresistible by Britain. An effective boycott of this character demands sustained agitation carried on by an organised body of volunteers throughout the country. Mr. Bose has appealed for the service of 10,000 volunteers for this purpose. The response to this appeal and similar appeals that may be made in other parts of the country will be the measure of our readiness to accept temporary sacrifices in order to secure a lasting good to ourselves as well as to the country.

## MAHARASHTRA YOUTHS

The Maharashtra Youths' Conference that was held in Bombay last week-end was, like the earlier Bombay Presidency Youths' Conference, a protest of youthful idealism against the prevailing abuses in society, political and social. The resolutions and speeches at the Conference were a cry for liberty, equality and fraternity, ideals which are woefully degraded or compromised in practice. G. Y. Chitnis, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, stated the plain truth when he observed that the Swaraj the country is fighting for should not be a mere transference of power from white bureaucrats to brown bureaucrats but should vouchsafe equal freedom, power and opportunities to all including the toiling masses. Mr. B. G. Kher, the President, did well to seek to harness the enthusiasm of the young men to the constructive tasks, without due attention to which our most cherished ideals must end in smoke. In their resolutions the young Mahrastrians of Bombay have pledged themselves to work for the removal of untouchability and of the subjection of women, for the boycott of British goods, the promotion of Swadeshi, the organisation of workers and peasants and such like activities. What is more, they have provided the machinery for the regular carrying on of these activities. We trust before the next conference meets, the executive will be in a position to show some tangible work accomplished.

## KARNATAK UNIFICATION

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and the Karnatak Unification Sabha have submitted a joint representation to the All-Parties' Conference pressing upon it the claims of Karnatak to be constituted into a separate administrative province. These claims are very strong indeed. The principle of distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis is both natural and workable in India and is generally recognised as such. But the present distribution of Karnatak is most arbitrary. The districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Canara form part of the Bombay Presidency and are linked to the Marathi speaking districts; Bellary and Anantpore in the Madras Presidency are linked with the Andhras, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris in the same Presidency are tagged to Tamil Nadu; South Canara is sandwiched between Tamil Nadu and Kerala; and Coorg is a province by itself. If all the above districts are put together, they comprise, we are told, an area of 45,615 square miles with a population of 82 lakhs and yielding a revenue of over 3 crores. The Congress is already pledged to the unification of Karnatak and to its being made a separate province. We trust the decision of the Congress with regard to Karnatak, Sind, Andhra and Utkal will be endorsed by the All-Parties' Conference.

# BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

## NEED FOR RATIONALISATION.

(BY "PARELWALA")

IV.*

The statistics of imports and exports of piece-goods and yarn of the port of Bombay for the year 1927 published by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association disclose certain facts likely to prove useful in the discussion of the subject under consideration. The total importation of piece-goods from all countries into Bombay has increased considerably, 460 million yards as against 362 million yards during 1926. This increase is not confined to any particular class of goods, but applies to almost all classes of piece-goods with the exception of dyed goods, where an appreciable decrease of 2.5 million yards is noticeable. Almost all foreign countries sending piece-goods to Bombay have participated in the increase noted above, but the United Kingdom still retains the bulk of the trade and her exports to Bombay increased from 235 million yards to 276 million yards, an increase of 41 million yards against a total increase of 98 million yards in the imports from all countries to Bombay. Also advances were made by Japan, the United States of America, Italy and Switzerland in the Bombay piece-goods market during the last few years. The imports (in million yards) from these countries were as follows:—

| | 1926. | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| Japan | 82.0 | 115.9 |
| U. S. A. | 13.4 | 23.8 |
| Italy | 10.7 | 13.0 |
| Switzerland | 11.5 | 15.6 |

### INROADS OF FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Japan owes her position to the increased sendings of drills and jeans, and long-cloth and shirtings. The bulk of the U. S. A.'s imports consists of fents, the increase in Italy's share is due to larger quantities of artificial silk goods and Switzerland's position is due to her increased sending of white bleached and artificial silk goods. Japan has hopelessly beaten the United Kingdom in the drill trade. Yarn imports into Bombay reveal a very unsatisfactory state of affairs as far as the indigenous industry is concerned. The figures for a series of years show a progressive rise in the imports. The total quantity of yarn (all descriptions) imported into Bombay during the year under review is about 41 million pounds against 32 millions recorded for the same period last year, the increase being chiefly confined to grey singles (about 4 million lbs.); mercerised yarns (about 1 million lbs.) and artificial silk yarn (about 4 million lbs.) Of the countries importing yarn into Bombay, Italy has improved her share very considerably by the rise in artificial silk imports and Japan's share has dropped slightly. Formerly the Bombay mills used to export their yarn to China and had the largest custom in that market, but that customer was lost in recent years. Not only that, but during the year under report China sent here 6 million lbs. of 31s. to 40s. yarn! As regards exports, there was an increase of about 12 million yards of piece-goods as compared with that of 1926, though the trade was not much remunerative. The Persian Gulf and East Africa are Bombay's two biggest export markets and between them they take about 80 per cent. of the total quantity of piece-goods exported from Bombay to all countries. The total export of yarn during the year under review shows a decrease of about 12 million pounds from that recorded in 1926.

### CULTIVATE THE HOME MARKET.

The import figures clearly show that there is a vast field for trade in the home market, if the Bombay mills leave the

(Continued from page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on January 28, and 10th and 16th instant.

# VENEREAL DISEASE IN INDIA.

## BRITISH HYGIENE COUNCIL TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT 1926-27

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA.)

During the year under report the Council sent a deputation to India which visited important cities in the country and established several branches. The report, therefore, becomes a matter of intimate concern to our public workers. The Council has got about a hundred branches in Great Britain and nearly 19 in the other parts of the Empire. It carries out an extensive propaganda with a view to promote the prevention, and treatment of venereal diseases by appropriate educative, medical and social measures. The numbers of cases dealt with for the first time at the various centres in Great Britain amounted to 100,000 in 1926. There is no doubt that the educative effect of the Health Campaigns is responsible for the increase in attendance.

"It is, of course," the Council states, "impossible to say whether or not this represents an increase in new infections in the country, since the numbers of infected who are treated privately are unknown. It will be seen that, though there is no evidence of a serious rise in the incidence of syphilis, there is still need for increased efforts in order to secure a return to the continuous fall of 1920-1924. The check in the fall may be due to a greater proportion of the infected having resorted to the treatment centres. The opinion has also been expressed that it may be due to an increase of promiscuity owing to the period of idleness caused by the general strike, but on this

Continued on page 8.)

# NOTES OF THE DAY

**The Beam In Their Eyes.**

Viscount Burnham gives copious advice to the Indian Press in an interview at Calcutta. He tells the Calcutta Pressmen that as one connected with journalism for such a long period, his experienced advice is that even newspapers most opposed to the Simon Commission should give accurate and correct publicity to that body's movements and statements. In his lordship's opinion "there could be no greater disservice to humanity than misrepresentation or distortion of facts". We would suggest to Viscount Burnham that his Fleet Street associates are in need of that excellent reminder and not the Indian Press. Misrepresentation about the Indian political situation is an art highly developed in the Tory Press. In India we have as yet fortunately been free from the practice of suppressing one type of news and featuring items which on the very face of it are grotesque misrepresentations. People like Viscount Burnham will do well to note the beam in their own eyes before discovering the mote in others.

**Different Climes: Different Methods.**

The supplementary estimate of £2,500 to provide for the expenses of the Hilton Young Commission was passed by the House of Commons but it is of interest to note that Mr. Ormsby Gore had to put in practically an apology for appointing this "expert" body, in his speech on the estimates. He had to meet the telling criticism that the federation idea which the Commission is to explore was unwelcome in Tanganyika as being prejudicial to German interests. It is extremely unwelcome to Indian and native interests too in Uganda and Kenya but Mr. Amery glossed over this dissatisfaction of large and important communities in East Africa towards it by talking about "the great variety in colonies and natives" in Africa with their varying problems. His reference that nothing could be done to affect the settlement announced in the 1923 White Paper is sure to be regarded by Indians in Kenya as meaningless and hypocritical, considering how that document has been treated by the Kenya Government. It is in the eyes of that administration and of Delamere and Company nothing but a scrap of white paper, and Whitehall knows it.

**Breaking Point.**

The Sunday Press in Britain keeps the Sabbath in truly Imperialist fashion. The "Sunday Times" and the "Observer", two influential Sunday papers, are beside themselves with anger at the conduct of the Indian Legislative Assembly in refusing to co-operate with the Simon Commission and abuse the Nationalist politicians in India with an exhibition of ill-temper which indicates how seriously concerned the apologists and guardians of foreign vested interests in India are at the turn of events. The "Sunday Times" declares: "Our patience is strained nearly to the breaking point by the tactics and attitude of some of the Indian Extremists." Mr. Garvin's paper charges them with being full of "arroganee so easily generated by the first principles." The quality of patience is presumably a British virtue. Indians are not supposed to possess it, so there can be no "breaking point" in their case. As regards "first principles", Indians know by this time that according to British political ethic, they consist in adhering to the doctrine "to have and to hold".

**The Downward Grade.**

The hostility towards American proposals at the recent Havana Conference was largely due to the disapproval of the Coolidge Government's policy in Nicargua on the part of the South and Central American Republics. The Conference has ended in a fiasco, but America's little war with Nicaragua goes on merrily. The concession hunters from the United States evidently care little if American soldiers and sailors continue to lose their lives, so long as their protege General Diaz is kept on his shaky presidential seat. The latest news from Managua indicates that the nationalist leader, General Sandino, is by no means vanquished. That America is rushing headlong on the downward path of rank Imperialism is resented strongly by the Pacifists in the country, but so far their voice is unable to prevail. "Under the dishonest pretext of protecting American lives", says "Unity" in its latest issue, "we have invaded the land of an unoffending neighbour, occupied its cities, laid waste its territories, slaughtered its inhabitants. Germanyin Belgium, though on a vaster scale, did nothing worse than we are doing at this moment in Nicaragua". This is straight talk but amongst those obsessed with the hunt for dollars by any means fair or foul it has no effect.

**A Lament From Thana.**

A correspondent from Tana complains about the gross inadequacy of the water supply for that town. The Pokhran tank from which the Municipality of Thana provides water was built forty years ago and with the rapid increase in the population of the town the municipality has been obliged to purchase water for five months during the year from the Bombay Municipal Corporation at an annual cost of Rs. 35,000. But even this strengthening of the sources of water supply is found to be inadequate. At a public meeting of the rate payers of Thana it was decided to approach Government to give the necessary grant-in-aid to the Municipality in the shape of a loan and other facilities so that the pur scheme which was taken up before the war could be completed. We hop the Minister-in-Charge of local self-government will give sympathetic hearing to this request.

# GOVT. OF INDIA ACCUSED

## CHARGE OF MISREPRESENTING INDIA

## PLACING PRESTIGE ABOVE PRUDENCE

## COMMISSION'S PROPAGANDIST METHOD

## LEADERS' WARNING TO BRITAIN

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following statement has been issued, over the signatures of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, dated the 19th instant:—

On the morrow of the momentous decision recorded by the Legislative Assembly last night we desire to issue a statement to our constituencies and the public at large. For several months past and in particular, since November last, repeated warnings have been given to the Government here, and in England, to the extent to which it is possible now for Indian opinion to find expression in the English Press, against the injustice, unwisdom and inexpediency of appointing under the provisions of the Statute of 1919 an exclusively British Parliamentary Commission. These warnings have gone unheeded both in India and in England. Indeed, a most distorted version of the Indian situation has been sedulously presented to the British Parliament and the public and newspapers in England have generally wholly misled or misrepresented the Indian situation.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

The responsibility of the Government of India, including as it does three Indian members, in thus giving an incorrect perspective of the indian situation is, if anything, greater, for he cannot believe that Lord Birkenhead and Earl Winterton could have made the statements which they have made in Parliament and on other platforms without receiving an estimate of the Indian situation from the Government of India. The minatory attitude of Lord Birkenhead as evidenced in the speech he made in England, a report of which arrived during the progress of the debate in the Assembly, and the cablegram of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, besides showing that His Majesty's Government and the leader of the Opposition have made up their minds to enforce their decision at all costs, without even waiting for the result of the debate in the Assembly, have proved that they have succumbed to the anti-Indian propaganda proceeding from well-known sources in India and England.

NO TOUCH WITH REALITIES.

We repeat that the responsibility of the Government of India in the matter is great. They have shown by their conduct that they have no touch with the realities of the situation, that they are totally cut off from the avenues of correct information, and that they are unable correctly to appreciate or interpret Indian feeling to His Majesty's Government. They have carried on the entire struggle with the Legislature in the spirit of propagandists, and they have placed prestige above prudence. We regret to observe that even the Simon Commission have adopted propagandist methods to create the impression in England and India, that they have received every encouragement in India, whereas the fact is that barring a section of Muslims and a few others, they have been entirely out of touch with, and have failed to establish any contact with, the people of this country or their representatives in the Assembly.

The Government and the Commission instead of being at this juncture a unifying factor, have been counting upon the division of opinion in India. We desire to give a clear warning that this policy is doomed to failure. Indeed it has already failed, though we recognise that in a country situated as India is, there are bound to be some people who are likely to yield to the expediencies of the hour.

UNTRUE INSINUATIONS.

Our attention has been drawn to cablegrams that have been sent to the London "Times" and other newspapers asserting or insinuating that methods of undue influence and intimidation were employed in securing Muslim votes in favour of Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution and that Hindu officials exercised undue influence on Muslim members in their constituencies to vote for it. We unreservedly and emphatically repudiate such charges and declare that they are simply not true. We treat them as part of the anti-Indian propaganda which has been for months past carried on mischievously in an insidious and in an open manner.

We claim to be in close touch with our people and with our constituencies, and we unhesitatingly assert that we have correctly and faithfully interpreted the feeling of the vast bulk of our countrymen by recording our votes against the Simon Commission.

COUNTING ON SIR JOHN'S TACT.

We regret to have to observe that the British Parliament was misled into the decision which it took in November last, by those whose duty it was to interpret faithfully Indian feeling, and the agents of Parliament having committed an egregious blunder in this respect have counted upon Sir John Simon's tact and ability to come to their rescue. We have been blamed for having rejected Sir John Simon's letter to the Viceroy with undue haste. We discussed it carefully for several hours. It was not difficult for any one of us who had read the debates in the House of Commons to foresee the line which Sir John Simon was likely to take, and which he did ultimately take. It was foreshadowed in the Anglo-Indian Press on the arrival of the Commission; in point of fact some of us had heard from reliable sources in England of the line which he was going to take.

MIRAGE OF EQUALITY.

We have given our utmost consideration to the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy, the speeches in Parliament made by the Secretary of State, the Prime Minister, and others, and

(Continued on next page.)

## METAL MANUFACTURERS & WORKERS

### ARBITRATION AWARD DECLINED

### LABOUR MINISTRY CALLS JOINT CONFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Berlin.—Delegates of the Central German Metal Workers' Union and also the Association of German Metal Manufacturers having declined to accept the arbitrator's award, the Ministry of Labour has invited both parties to a joint confeence on the 21st, instant when it will be decided whether the award should be made obligatory.—Reuter.

### ARBITRATION COMMITTEE AND DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Geneva.—Sittings of the Committee of Arbitration and Security have opened The Soviet representative who is present as an observer has submitted to the League Secretariat a draft convention on general disarmament based on the proposals of Litvinoff in December last.—Reuter.

## RESTRICTING CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

### PRELIMINARY TO SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 20.

New York.—According to the Journal of Commerce, negotiations are being conducted for the purpose of restricting the producion of crude oil, as preliminary to the settlement of world oil dispute. It is expected that the restriction will begin in Venezula, where the oil wells belong to a few large producers, who can easily agree to cut down output.—Reuter's Special.

A New York message of 18th instant stated that the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Company have patched up their differences and called off the price war.

## INDIAN MURDER APPEALS

### PRIVY COUNCIL'S DEPARTURE FROM GENERAL RULE

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Departing from the rule not to deal with Indian murder appeals, the Privy Council on the ground that the case is exceptional has granted leave of appeal against the death sentence passed by the High Court of Allahabad against Kishen Singh in connection with the deaths of Khuber Singh and Shoran Singh. The subordinate court had sentenced Kishen Singh to imprisonment for justifiable homicide but the High Court allowed the local Government's plea for a revision of the sentence. It is now contended on behalf of Kishen Singh that the High Court acted contrary to the provisions of the code of Criminal Procedure and thus violated the fundamental principles of natural justice.—Reuter's Special.

## SETTLEMENT OF WAR CLAIMS

### U. S. SENATE PASSES ALIEN PROPERTY BILL

LONDON, Feb 21.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the Alien property bill which involves an immediate return of 80 per cent of German property and the payment of a hundred million dollars on German ships, patents, and wireless stations seized in wartime. The bill constitutes a settlement of German Austrian and Hungarian war claims.

FACILITIES FOR WIDOWS OF EX-SERVCE MEN.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill to enable mothers and widows of Service men buried in Europe to visit the Servicemen's graves at Government expense. Visits which should not exceed three weeks in duration might be made any time in the next three years—Reuter.

## PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE CLOSES

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Havana.—The Pan-American conference has closed. Delegates are generally satisfied with the results.—Reuter.

## 400 LIVES LOST

### TERRIBLE COLLISION

### ACCIDENT ON THE YANGTSE

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Shanghai.—It is estimated that three to four-hundred passengers have perished as a result of the collision between the Japanese steamer "Atsutamaru" and the Chinese boat "Hsintamung." The former was proceeding down the river Yangtse when the latter attempted to cross its bows and crashed with it. "Hsintamaung" remained afloat on hour but its 550 Chinese passengers were panic-stricken. Some jumped into the water, but the majority went down with the vessel. "Atsutamaru" rescued a hundred persons many of whom however died of cold and exposure.—Reuter.

## WRITING CASE INCIDENT IN ASSEMBLY

### REPORTER CHAMANLAL'S CONFESSION

We have received the following telegram from Delhi purporting to come from Mr. Chamanlal, Reporter, "Hindustan Times":—

"Regarding the Assembly incident that took place on Saturday, I must frankly confess I threw the bag because Lord Birkenhead's latest speech had highly provoked me. Iam always prepared to face the consequences of my action. I did shout: "The voting result was a reply to Lord Birkenhead." I am wiring this to clear all misunderstandings. Publish no wrong statements."

## COUNCIL OF STATE

### BILL AMENDING INDIAN SECURITES ACT PASSED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Council of State held a short sitting this morning. On the motion of Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Council agreed to elect a panel of eight members from which members of the Standing Committee to advise on questions relating to emigration in the Education Department will be nominated.

The President fixed 23rd for receiving nominations and 27th instant for elections.

The Council then passed a Bill amending the Indian Securities Act, 1920.

### VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy is giving a garden party to-day to which members of the Assembly and the Council of State have been generally invited, as also distinguished visitors who are now in Delhi on other business.—Free Press.

## PARTY LEADERS UNANIMOUS

### UNITY FORMULA AGREED UPON

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The All-party Conference has practically reached the conclusion of its labours on the Hindu-Muslim question. The Conference has decided to adopt Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's formula with the rider that proposals regarding joint electorates, separation of Sind and reforms in the Frontier Province shall all form one indivisible whole and they shall stand or fall together The decision has been taken with the Hindu Sabha leaders. Dissenting opinion was, it is believed, that Hindus were as well if not better represented by the Congress, and that in view of the support of Congressmen the Conference would be justified in reaching and recording the decision. The dissent of Hindu Sabha leaders, as far as can be ascertained, related to reservation of seats for Muslim majorities in Bengal and the Punjab and in any other Province for the Muslim or any other community which is in numerical majority. The proposal, as adopted, harmonises with the Madras Congress resolution on the question of electorates, and the resolution of the Calcutta Muslim League on the same subject. Under this formula Sind and other Provinces would be constituted into separate Provinces, provided a uniform type of responsible Government, financial self-sufficiency and consent of majority of population are forthcoming. Reforms shall be introduced in the Frontier Province. Joint electorates will take the place of separate electorates with the reservation of seats. Proposals regarding joint electorates, separation of Sind and reforms in the Frontier Province would all stand or fall together. The Confernce's latest proposals are expected to receive Muslim leaders' assent to-morrow, after which the Conference will appoint a representative Committee to frame the constitution with general instructions in regard to the Hindu-Muslim question, franchise, and a declaration of rights.—Free Press.

### PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD SUBSIDING

HYDERABAD, Feb. 21.

The plague epidemic in Hyderabad is fast subsiding. The death roll has considerably decreased.—A.P.

## "PURPOSE OF REFORMS NOT ACHIEVED"

## STARVATION OF NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS.

## MR. LALJI'S WARNING AGAINST CO-OPERATION WITH COMMISSION

## BUDGET DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

**"What has Government done all these years to increase the purchasing power of the tax payer?"—This was the question put by Mr. Lalji Naranji, on Tuesday in the course of general discussion of the budget estimates for the year 1928-29. He charged the Development Department of not having made a name for its accuracy of statements on budget estimates. Referring to the Simon Commission, Mr. Lalji warned the Council and Ministers in particular to maintain the honour of the country by refusing to co-operate with it.**

**"There can be no co-operation with Government as long as there is no change of heart", said Mr. Balubhai Desai.**

**"The purpose of the Montford Reforms has not been achieved."—This was the indictment of Dr. Ambedkar, the representative of the "Depressed Classes." Quoting the figures, he proved that the Bombay Presidency stood last in the order of provinces in expenditure on the Transferred Departments. His surprise was that it was behind "even the badly-managed" province of Burma. The "hand-to-mouth policy of Government" came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of the non-official members.**

Having reassembled at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded with the general discussion of the budget estimates for the year 1928-29. The Swarajist members were once again conspicuous by their absence. The question time was rather dull and the list was soon disposed of as several members were not present in the House to put the questions standing in their names.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

After the interpellations had been gone through, the budget estimates came in for a searching criticism at the hands of several non-official members. The first member to load his guns against the budget was Mr. Lalji Naranji whose balanced speech was a comprehensive survey of the financial position of the Presidency. Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants Chamber) said the budget that had been presented on the previous day had been declared by the Finance Member as very unsatisfactory. The responsibility of the House, therefore, had been considerably lightened. How and why the budget was unsatisfactory was a question which had to engage the attention of the members of the House.

PROSPECTS OF COMING YEAR.

Mr. Lalji Naranji proceeded: I think our country is agricultural as well as industrial or partly both. How have we passed the year which has closed and how are we going to face the year which is before us? It has also to be seen whether the purchasing power of the agriculturists is increasing, decreasing or is stationary. We have also to see whether trade has improved or its progress has been retarded. So far as my reading of the situation goes. I think that the purchasing power of the agriculturists of this Presidency is on the wane. It is high time Government considered if there was anything wanting on their part in increasing the purchasing power of the agricultural population." Continuing, Mr. Lalji Naranji bitterly complained against the attitude of Government in making meagre provision for all the nation-building departments. It was a pity he remarked, that for a population of two crores only 293 lakhs were spent on nation-building departments. That meant that only a rupee and a half was spent per head of the population.

DEVELOPMENT GAMBLE.

Dealing with the Development Department, Mr. Lalji Naranji significantly remarked that that department had a monopoly, of not giving accurate information at the time of the presentation of budget. The same high-handed policy had been continued by that department since its beginning. Time and again, the House had been told that two crores were going to be recovered out of the land reclaimed. It was no use giving false hopes and false promises which could not be adequately and in time realized. Proceeding the speaker said the Presidency had hitherto lost no less than 13 crores on the Development gamble. He openly charged the Government for having brought the Presidency on the verge of financial bankruptcy by carrying out very extravagant schemes. He frankly asked the Government to whose benefit those schemes were being executed. Referring to the committee which was appointed by the Council to inspect the work of the Sukkar Barrage, the speaker submitted that no mandate was given to that committee to make any report to the House. Dealing with the work of the Barrage he could only say that the work there was being executed in a more businesslike manner than the work of the Back Bay Scheme. The speaker hoped that the Barrage Scheme would not be as disappointing as the Development Scheme.

THE UNWANTED COMMISSION.

In the course of his elaborate criticism of the financial policy of the Government Mr. Lalji Naranji gave a fitting retort to the claim of trusteeship which Great Britain trotted out in season and out of season. Quoting from the speech of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, he pointed out

(Continued on next page.)

## NABHA INCIDENT IN ASSEMBLY

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

## MAHARAJA REACHES CHINGLEPUT 'ENROUTE' TO KODAIKANAL.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

In the Assembly, to-day, Sardar Gulab Singh asked for leave to move an adjournment of the House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the arrest and deportation of the Ex-Maharaja of Nabha on the night of the 18th instant. In making out his case Gulab Singh cited the Standing Orders and said as the incident took place within the British Territory, it came within the purview of this House.

Sir Denis Bray, Foreign Secretary, opposing said it was not a matter of urgent public importance and the legislative rules were against it.

"EX-MAHARAJA ENTITLED TO PROTECTION OF LAW."

Mr. Chamanlal said that the Ex-Maharaja of Nabha was not a prince at the time

Continued on page 8.)

## BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

## BENGAL LAUNCHES THE CAMPAIGN.

## DR. P. C. RAY'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

As a protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has organised demonstrations in the form of processions in South and North Calcutta and meetings in public parks. Volunteers with banners saying "Go back, Simon" and "Boycott Foreign Goods" paraded to-day the main thorough-fares of the city and the Burrabagar district and in the evening a largely attended public meeting was held at Shraddananda Park under the presidency of Sir P. C. Ray. Among those present at the meeting were Mr. Thurtle, M.P., and Mrs. Thurtle, and Rev. Mr. Tucker. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, said that general boycott of foreign goods particularly foreign cloth, was a fitting answer to Lord Birkenhead's speech.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose said that though they had no weapons of arms or ammunitions they had a far greater weapon and that was that they could make the British people starve by creating an

(Continued on next page.)

## "PURPOSE OF REFORMS NOT ACHIEVED"

(Continued from previous page.)

that Englishmen had come to India to further their own economic interests and not for any other purpose. At this stage of the discussion, the speaker made an allusion to the Simon Commission to the great delight of the non-official members. Had the commission, he asked any authority to improve the economic condition of this country. Certainly it had not. To what earthly good then this Presidency could be asked to co-operate with the Commission which was coming to India only to tighten the fetters round their feet? What did Sir John Simon and his colleagues know about the financial affairs of this country. He would frankly tell the House that there was no temptation whatsoever which should induce them to rely on the Commission. Continuing he strictly warned the House against being caught in the snares of the Commission. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the speaker went on to build his argument, had once written in one of his articles that Britain could not ignore Russia because Russia was a big economic unit? But what was the position of India? It could be seen in every act of Government that they had not the slightest regard for the economic condition of India. Mr. Lalji once more appealed to the House to be most careful about the snare of the Commission, that would be spread about them. If they were wise enough, their first and foremost duty was to see that the economic considerations of the country were safeguarded at any cost. The Britishers had not come to India for a mere change of air but they had come with a deliberate intention of making money. He would like to ask Government whether this Presidency was going to get anything, from their co-operation with the Simon Commission. Would the Ministers, he asked, who were after all the representatives of people co-operate with the Commission with any sense of honour and self-respect? He was at a loss to know how Sir John Simon was going to be the savious of this country. Concluding, Mr. Lalji made a fervent appeal to the Ministers to maintain the honour of the country by refusing to co-operate with the Simon Commission. He was sure, he added, that the Indian Ministers would be the last men to compromise the position of their country.

"GRIEVOUSLY RUINOUS".

Rao Saheb Dadhubhai P. Desai (Kaira District) very succinctly touched upon the various important features of the budget. In his opinion also the budget was extremely disappointing. He pointed out that the policy of Government had proved to be grievously ruinous to this Presidency. He would ask the Finance Member whether he (Finance Member) had taken any troubles to retrench the expenditure on items on which the retrenchment could have been effected. Was it not high time yet to consider seriously the financial position of the Presidency? Speaking for himself he reminded the House that he was one of those who had persistently opposed every fresh taxation and every item of extravagant expenditure. The question was always asked how the expenditure was to be brought down since it had gone so high. To that he had only one reply and that was that Government had to descend by the ladder by which they had ascended. His honest opinion was that the Finance Members had not taken courage in both hands in retrenching the expenditure.

Dwelling on the question of famine grant given to the people of Gujarat, Rao Saheb D. P. Desai observed that the budgeted grant was very meagre. He could not moreover, understand how Government could charge any interest on the loans which were being given to poor people to build their houses which had been demolished by the veritable deluge in Gujarat.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) said that the balance was an artificial one, a mere eye-wash. The assignment of Rs. 63 lakhs, which was marked as famine grants had proved to be very useful. Really speaking the deficit was much greater than it was shown in the budget. Although 63 lakhs had been taken away from the Famine Insurance Fund, not a pie had been provided for in the new budget to replenish that fund. Besides the deficit in the Development Department which had been put down as Rs. 41 lakhs had been lost sight of. The total deficit according to the speaker's calculation was somewhere in the neighbourhood of a crore and odd lakhs.

A NEW JOB.

The speaker then criticised Government for providing a sum of Rs. 30,000 to defray the expenses of the Reforms Secretary, a new port that had been created for the purposes of the Statutory Commission. It was a surprise to him he remarked, that no mention of this new item had been made in the Blue Book. Proceeding the speaker said India was passing through a heavy depression of trade. Various avenues of income were closed to the Presidency on account of the Meston settlement. What was going to be the result of all this? The exchange ratio was already telling upon the markets of the Country. Did not Government think that it was high time to rectify the mistakes they had committed?

CHANGE OF HEART NECESSARY.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Swarajist Member for Bombay-South) said from time to time all elected representatives of the Council had declared the budgets as unsatisfactory and disappointing. They had on many occasions suggested means to retrench the enormously heavy expenditure. He found it to his disappointment that none of the suggestions made from the other side of the House was given effect to by the Government. It appeared as if the Government had determined not to heed in the least what came from the popular side. That was really a very deplorable attitude which to Government should be proud of. He was glad that in his speech the Finance Member had not once again sworn at the Swaraj party as he had done in his speech on the previous budget. What gratified the speaker more than anything else was that the Finance Member had taken an opportunity to congratulate the No-changers for the invaluable services they had rendered during the work of famine relief in Gujarat. The Finance Member had also expressed a hope that such co-operation between the public workers and the Government would be found possible on other occasions. For his part he would like to tell it frankly to the Finance Member that so long as Government would choose to remain what it was at present, they could not expect any co-operation from the public: What was necessary for such a co-operation was real change of heart.

Commenting on the proposals of taxation, he opined that they had reached the extreme limit of taxation and any fresh item of taxation would mean the proverbial last straw on the camel's back. The speaker deplored the tendency of Government towards increased taxation. Towards the conclusion of his speech, Mr. B. T. Desai vigorously attacked the policy of Government to recover full assessment from the poverty-stricken people of Gujarat.

PURPOSE OF REFORMS NOT ACHIEVED.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, (Nominated) besides echoing the general verdict that the budget was unsatisfactory, went a step further to describe it as deplorable. They were coming to the close of the first decade of the Reforms era and it was, therefore, necessary to take stock of their achievements during that period. The Reforms, he stated, were introduced in order that the Transferred subjects might receive greater consideration than the Reserved subjects. He was sorry to have to admit that the high hopes which were entertained about the Reforms had proved to be of no avail. The speaker then presented some important figures to the House to substantiate his argument that the Bombay Presidency had done very little, in comparison with other provinces, for the progress of the transferred departments.

Quoting the figures for the year 1925-26, the speaker informed the House that in Madras there was an increase of 1-21 per cent in the expenditure on the reserved subjects, while in the transfrred subjects there was an increase of 14.26 per cent. In Bombay the increase was 6-22 and 5-80 per cent in the reserved and transferred subjects respectively. In Bengal there was actually a decrease of expenditure on the reserved subjects while the expenditure on the transferred subjects had risen by 6-11 per cent. In U.P., there was a decrease in the reserved subjects while there was a big increase of 12-57 per cent in the transferred departments. In the Punjab, there was increase both ways but it was 10-40 and 29-42 per cent respectively. In Burma, the increase was 34-36 and 64-40 in reserved and transferred subjects respectively. In Behar and Orissa the percentage of increase was 5-89 and 44-66. In the C.P., it was 6-24 and 18-50 and in Assam, it was 8-24 and 12-75. If they compared and graded the provinces in the order of increased percentage of expenditure on the transferred subjects they would find that such an important province like Bombay stood last and it was a real surprise that it stood at a lower grade than even a badly managed province like Burma.

HAND TO MOUTH POLICY.

Proceeding the speaker said the Finance Member ought to have paid greater attention to transferred departments than what he had done. The most disheartening feature of their finances was the gradual depletion in their balances. In 1922-23, there was a surplus of 64 lakhs. In 1923-24 there was a big decrease in the surplus which in that year amounted to 29-37 lakhs. In 1924-25, the surplus was 26-62 lakhs. In 1925-26, there was a colossal deficit of 91 lakhs and since then they had to face the deficit budgets. The financial condition of the Presidency was fast deteriorating. Their position would appear still worse if they considered their commitments. They had been committed to the Compulsory Education Act and the working of that Act was bound to entail a heavy burden on the Presidency. The statement of the Finance Member did not show that he was seriously conscious of all these obligations. The Finance Member was merely carrying out a hand to month policy. The speaker would ask the Finance Member in all seriousness whether the small and paltry gains on which he had relied too much, would take them long on the way towards financial reorganisation of this Presidency.

ON VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that remission of provincial contribution, ought to go towards the nation-building departments. He was sorry to find that the remission which they had already got was not utilized for the progress of these departments. The speaker then trenchantly criticised the policy of taxation which Government were pursuing over the heads of the popular representatives in the House.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District.) Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad) Rao Bahodur B. R. Naik (Surat) and L. M. Deshpande (Sutara) also criticised the taxation policy of Government.

The House then rose for the day.

# MADRAS GAGGING ORDER

## ANDHRA RESOLVES ON DEFIANCE.

## BOYCOTT PREPARATIONS AT GUNTUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, Feb. 21.

The Andhra Congress Committee unanimously resolved to-day that the Madras Gagging Order (Section 144) should be disobeyed.

Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Congress Committee, wired from New Delhi to resolve on civil disobedience. He arrives at Madras on the 24th instant.

Messrs. B. Sambamurti, K. Nageswara Rao, M. Annapurnah, A. Govindachari and other members are leaving for Madras to-night to attend the joint session of the Tamil and Andhra Congress Executives, with a mandate to defy the illegal Madras Order.

Huge preparations are being made to boycott the Simon Commission effectively at Guntur on the 23rd.

## BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

economic blockade. He appealed to people to enlist 10,000 volunteers to carry on the agitation for boycott, and if they could secure them and work for two years, they would attain Swaraj.

Sir P. C. Ray urged the people to take to charka and wear Swadeshi clothes.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon people to boycott British Goods.—A.P.

## BOYCOTT VOW TAKEN

### BENGAL'S REPLY TO BRITISH IMPERIALISM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

An appeal for 10,000 volunteers to carry the message of the boycott of foreign and British goods to every home in Bengal was made by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, while addressing a large public meeting at the Deshbandhu Park this evening when the whole Assembly took a vow in the name of God and country not to use British goods, esperially clothes, until Swaraj was attained.

The boycott, said Mr. Shbhas was the only weapon in the hands of a subject race like themselves to fight British Imperialists. If they would only endeavour to carry out the programme they would achieve wonders within a brief space of two years. It had been said that the Simon Commission had come to India to make a settlement with the people. He admitted this proposition. But this settlement was not with the loyalists on whose help Government could always count but with the nationalists who were opposed to them. If the boycott was successfully carried out, the Commission would be compelled to make a settlement with the nationalists on their own terms.

BEWARE OF "FRIENDS."

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal reminded the gathering of the implications and the significance of the vow they had taken and urged them to translate in into action. Mr. Pal warned the audience to be careful about the men who in the guise of friends might lead them astray as it was his experience during the Swadeshi movement. Referring to the Simon Commission, Mr. Pal said that those who accorded a reception to the Commission represented in the language of a great Irish nationalist, Mr. Charles Gaven Duffy—"few who profited by the foreign domination and not many who suffered from it". He deplored the action of these men because he felt that it was they who were delaying the settlement.

Mr. J. N. Basu who presided said that all the other methods having failed they were now going to resort to the boycott of British goods.

A similar meeting was held at the Harish Park, Mrs. Urmila Devi presiding and several processions paraded the streets preaching the message of boycott.—Free Press.

## SIMON SHOW

### TO REACH MADRAS ON SUNDAY

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

It is understood that the Simon Commission will arrive in Madras on the 26th after visiting Guntur.—Free Press.

### SIMON & CO. LEAVE FOR GUNTUR

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Sir John Simon granted interview to the representatives of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, the Bengal Muslim Party and the Central National Mahomedan Association to-day. Sir John Simon and the members of the Commission will leave for Guntur en route to Madras to-morrow morning by a special train.—Free Press.

## NABHA INCIDENT IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7).

of arrest, and therefore the rules guiding the relations between the Princes and the Government of India did not apply in this case.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who spoke next said that the two main questions before the House were whether the Ex-Maharaja of Nabha was a Prince at the time of arrest, and whether he was entitled to the protection of the law of the land as an ordinary British subject. He opined that the Ex-Maharaja was not a Prince at the time of arrest, and the legislative rules regarding the relations between the British Government and the Native States were not applicable in this case, and that he was entitled to the protection of the law of the land as an ordinary British subject.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who spoke next said that he did not understand how the relations between the present Maharaja of Nabha and the British Government could be affected if this motion was allowed. He held that the Ex-Maharaja was entitled to the protection of the law as an ordinary British subject.

PRESIDENT DISALLOWS MOTION.

After Lala Lajpat Rai, Ranga Iyer and others had spoken in support, and Sir Hari Singh Gour and the Home Member Mr. Crerar had opposed the motion for leave, the President gave his ruling disallowing the motion on the ground that it raised the question affecting the relations between the Government of India and the Native Princes. He said that for the last two years, various attempts were made to raise the question of Nabha in this House, but he had disallowed them. The President had no alternative under the Legislative rules but to disallow the discussion of such a nature.—Free Press.

## CHANGE IN PROGRAMME

### TAKEN DIRECT FROM ARAKONAM TO CHINGLEPUT

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The ex-Maharaja of Nabha who has been deprived of his title by the Government owing to the alleged disloyal activities who has been ordered to take up his residence in Kodaikanal was to have passed Madras this morning by a special train but at the last moment, the programme was changed, and the ex-Maharaja was taken by a special train direct from Arakonam to Chinglepet, en route to Kodaikanal.

Information has been received that the special reached Chingleput this noon. Mr. Stevenson, the Deputy Inspector-General C. I. D. left last night by the Ceylon Boat Mail to make preliminary arrangements. It is further understood that so far no requisition has been made to the Madras Government by the Government of India to find accommodation for the ex-Maharaja.—Free Press.

At 3 p.m. to-day, His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman performed the opening ceremony of the Council House with great pomp.—A.P.

## VENEREAL DISEASE IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

point there is no direct evidence available." It is noteworthy that whereas in 1917 in London 3,649 specimens were submitted by private practitioners for pathological examination, the number had risen in 1926 to 27,565. The increase in the demand for pathological examination is a gratifying feature since it suggests that the standard of treatment amongst general practitioners has been raised. The campaign against venereal disease, in the view of the Council, is apparently subject to the law that governs applications of energy and power to any given object. In the early years, as the public was completely ignorant and the treatment centres were a new factor in social organization, rapid response resulted from public enlightenment, but in order to reduce the present figures greatly increased efforts are required in many directions.

THE INDIAN TOUR.

Full details are published in the body of the Report of the main results of the tour (pp. 24-27) undertaken by Dr. David Lees and Mrs. Neville-Rolfe to India and Cyprus. The recommendations made are comprehensive and cover a wild field embracing purely medical policy, discussing social and educational reforms, and dealing very particularly with the port conditions. Social Hygiene Councils affiliated to the British Social Hygiene Council have been established in each of the places visited. Many recommendations are made from the medical point of view, especially on the need for the co-ordination of effort, on the necessity for improved hospital accommodation, and on the free supply of pharmaceutical material, and it is strongly urged that for the purpose of organizing this work of supervising the treatment and co-ordinating the work in the various hospitals, there should be appointed a specialist in venereal disease for each Province or State, who should be a member of the surgical teaching team in the University and should work under the Surgical Director. From the social and educational standpoint, the importance of biological teaching is stressed and as an emergency measure it is proposed that two prominent University Professors in Biology and Psychology should visit the Universities and Education Departments in the immediate future. The social recommendations are far-reaching, including among many other points, an extensive campaign of public enlightenment, the eventual provision of skilled medical treatment for all persons needing it, the abolition of commercialised prostitution, and an extension of the cinema censorship. The Central Government has been asked to co-operate in three ways;—(a) by providing in the principal seaports the cost of medical facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases and ground for the erection of Institutes affording recreational facilities for the members of the Mercantile Marine; (b) by co-operating with the Provincial governments and the Universities in the scheme for providing two University Professors to initiate the additional teaching on biology and social hygiene, and (c) to be responsible through the British Social Hygiene Council for the Indianisation of dramatic films for propaganda purposes. The Council has undertaken to co-operate with the authorities in promoting the educational scheme (a) by approaching University Professors with a proposal to visit India during the next cold weather to initiate the social hygiene programme, and (b) by submitting to the Directors of Public Instruction of each Province the outline programme of a year's study at the English Universities, should the Provincial Governments decide to send home teachers on scholarships for a year's training in social hygiene, these teachers, when trained, to be used as instructors for other teachers on their return to India.

The subject of Biological and Social Hygiene teaching in the Schools and Colleges is receiving widespread consideration, and the grounds on which it is demanded that greater attention should be given to the biological sciences in educational systems are far broader than those of reducing the incidence of venereal diseases alone. They are, in fact, a fundamental necessity to any real improvement in the general standard of personal and public health, but their particular importance to the Council receives endorsement from the opinion expressed by the experts of the Advisory Committee on Traffic of the League that a change in public opinion towards the whole subject of prostitution is essential, and that to secure this it is especially important that the youth of both sexes "should be encouraged to view this matter from the highest moral standpoint."

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The success attending the Summer Schools last year at Oxford has encouraged the Council to make this an item in their annual programme. The broadening of the field of Social Hygiene to include the problems of character training in youth and the protection of the adolescent will, we anticipate, lead those whose business in life it is to handle these questions to welcome with increasing readiness an opportunity of acquiring in a short time from the acknowledged experts on the subject information as to the latest methods by which the biological sciences can be applied to problems of daily life. The Summer School also meets a distinct need on the part of those overseas who are now endeavouring to introduce the principles of Social Hygiene among the varied races that come within the Empire. Branches have been established in Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Madras, Mysore and Rangoon, and the propaganda Committee directs and helps the activities of these branches. The Council produces publicity material such as exhibits, posters and films. It prepares or approves suitable literature and prepares instructional courses, organises summer schools, prepares necessary syllabuses and skeleton lectures.

The Council does very useful work and we hope the branches already started in our country will organise their work in right earnest. "On the one hand, venereal disease causes exceptionally heavy mortality, longer duration of sickness and disablement, and greater misery than diseases in general; but, on the other hand, experience has shown that adequate treatment and the enlightenment of the public are quite exceptionally effective in lessening the spread of the disease. For these reasons among others, the Council feels that no cause better deserves the generous support of the public than that which it undertakes, and that no expenditure on health is more demonstrably effective."

## GOVT. OF INDIA ACCUSED

(Continued from previous page.)

to the speeches made by Lord Birkenhead on various occasions since the debate in Parliament. They do not disclose any equality of status or power or opportunities to Indian Committees. The two letters of Sir John Simon, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and to Sir Sankaran Nair, laying down the line of procedure have made it abundantly clear that there is in truth no equality of Indian Committees. The recording of some evidence in camera, the inability of Indian members to vote at proceedings of the Commission, the power reserved to the Chairman to allow or not allow members of the Central Committee to examine witnesses in the provinces and the secondary place assigned to the Indian Committee's report make it abundantly plain that the Committee can at best play a subordinate part. We desire to draw attention pointedly to the fact that even the proposals of the Responsivist Party, which had not been endorsed by the other parties, have not met with any response from the Commission. For these reasons those parties which would under conditions of equality of status, power and opportunities, have agreed to work in co-operation with the Commission have felt it their duty to hold aloof from the Commission. The Congress Party has always stood out for a Round Table Conference, and it is obvious that it could not be expected to agree to a Commission of such a character.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC MEN.

We feel, therefore, that the responsibility for the situation so created must rest (1) on the Government of India, (2) the British Government, and (3) the Commission. In the circumstances, we appeal to public men of all parties and to all political organisations in India to unite together (1) in settling sectional or communal differences which, we have every confidence, will be settled soon to the satisfaction of all parties; (2) to prepare a draft constitution with the maximum amount of agreement and to adopt it at a Convention; and (3) to work for its establishment.

*We also appeal to the Legislative Councils* of the United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab, Bihar and Assam to follow the example of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Councils of the Central Provinces and Madras. We dare not (?) make that appeal to the Council of State.—A. P.

## NURSE CAVEL FILM

### BANNED BY CENSOR

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Board of Censors has declined to sanction exhibition of the Cavell film "Dawn."

# LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Berlin.—The Minister of Labour has declared the Arbitrator's award in the metal dispute binding.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Deaths are announced of Mr. Basil MacDonald Hastings, Captain W. M. Asdaile, Nautical Adviser to the British India Steam Navigation Company and Lieut.-Col. Herbert Duncan Merewether, formerly of the Political Department of the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris. The death has occurred of Yves Guyot, a well known politician and economist. The deceased was a strong advocate of free trade.—Reuter's Special.

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# PROBLEMS OF EAST AFRICA

## FEAR OF CONFLICT WITH GERMANY

## BRITAIN'S MANDATORY RIGHTS

### COL. AMERY'S EXPLANATION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons when the supplementary estimate of £2500 towards the expenses of the East African Commission which was finally voted by 193 votes to 81 was submitted, Capt. Ormsby-Gore said that the representatives of East Africa and North Rhodesia at the colonial conference pressed upon Col. Amery the growing public discussion of the question of Federation. Government thereupon felt that expert enquiries, especially financial were needed. Hence the appointment of the Commission, the members of which would not receive remuneration but would receive merely expenses.

Several Labourites considered that the inclusion of Tanganyika in any scheme of federation would be prejudicial to German interests.

Capt. Ormsby-Gore, replying, pointed out that the problems in West Africa and South Africa were different from those of East Africa, in view of the great variety of Colonists and natives. Therefore, he hoped that Labourites would exercise their sense of responsibility and would not encourage the idea that Labour, if it was returned to power would immediately hand over to Germany and others the territories under British mandate. He quoted from the League of Nations mandate, showing that the mandatory was authorised to constitute territory into a federation with adjacent territories under the Mandatory's own sovereignty. No more unfortunate doctrine could be laid down for the future of East Africa than that the non-African communities are not responsible for the welfare and progress of their native fellow citizens and that the matter is one entirely for the agents of the Imperial Government.

TWO INDIANS TO ASSIST THEIR KINS ABROAD.

Capt. Ormsby-Gore stated in the House of Commons that Government of India requested, and British Government had concurred, that two agents from India should be allowed to go to East Africa to assist Indians to prsent their views to the East African Commission. One of the four Commissioners was a distinguished Indian administrator. Therefore, the Indian position would be fully safeguarded, particularly as His Majesty's Government in the terms of reference to the Commission had reiterated emphatically that nothing should be done affecting in any way the settlement announced in the White paper of 1923 as regards the status of Indians. —Reuter.

### NO EXPORT DUTY ON OILSEEDS BONES AND MANURE

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Replying to the questions in the House of Commons Earl Winterton said that pending the submission of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Government of India did not propose to take action on the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Enquiry Committee regarding levy of duty on the export of oilseeds, bones and other forms of manure.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Replying to Mr. Wallhead, Earl Winterton said that if Mr. Wallhead would provide particulars of facts on which he based his question regarding the traffic in girls, in a mofussil district of Sind, Lord Birkenhead would consider them with a view to consulting Government of India. Existence of such an evil in Sind had not been brought to Lord Birkenhead's notice.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARTISTS AND INDIA HOUSE

Earl Winterton said that work had commenced in connection with the India House, in London. The question of internal decoration of the building on which it was understood Indian artists would be employed, was still under consideration.—Reuter.

### DISPOSSESSED IRISH LOYALISTS TO RECEIVE AWARDS

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Winston Churchill intimated that Government in accordance with recommendation of the Committee of Enquiry would pay dispossessed Irish loyalists £1,000,000. Awards up to £1,000 would be paid immediately and fully.—Reuter.


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### BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

up-country mills alone and prepare themselves for entering into competition with the foreign countries importing piece-goods and yarn into Bombay. Not a few Bombay mills spin yarn only between 2s. and 10s., the majority do not turn out yarn above 30s., and those who spin yarn above 40s. are exceptional. Speaking from the chair at the last annual meeting of the Sydenham College Students' Cotton Association, Sir Manmohandas Ramji pronounced the right diagnosis of the present condition of the Bombay mill industry. He emphasised that the greatest need of the industry at present was a long-stapled cotton. "The present need of the customers of cloth made from medium and coarse counts of yarn is", he said, "met by the production of the Indian mills and it seems there is no room for expansion in these counts. If the textile industry wants to expand its scope in future, it must produce finer counts of yarn and manufacture finer cloth. Unless the attention of the people interested in the trade is directed towards that end, I am afraid, the present depression in the textile industry is not going to disappear." Mr. Walchand Hirachand has also recently expressed a similar view. I should, however, like to point out that not only the present need of customers of cloth made from medium and coarse counts of yarn is met, but outrun by the production of Indian mills and that not only there is no room for expansion in the said counts, but there is actually over-production in them. Instead of talking of expansion let the Bombay mill-owners analyse the present situation calmly and acutely, and save as many mills from ruin as they can. It is as clear as day-light that Bombay mills are producing a lot of goods for which there is no market either at home or abroad. Let them turn out such goods as is in demand and they will be saved. Let them secure as much export trade as possible, but first let them capture as much home trade as they can. What will enable them to check imports by successfully meeting competition in the home market will also enable them to increase their exports.


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### WHY HE WAS ABSENT

#### MAULVI MD. YAKUB EXPLAINS STILL FOR BOYOTT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20

Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly explains the reasons which necessitated his absence on Saturday when the resolution of No-Confidence in the Simon Commission was finally debated and votes taken thereon, and reiterates his attitude as one of boycott.

He says: "I owe it to myself as well to my party (Independent) in the Assembly to explain my absence from the House on the 18th instant when voting took place on Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution of No-Confidence in the Simon Commission. It will be remembered that this resolution was moved on the 16th when I was present in the House and it was expected that the division will take place that evening. But unfortunately owing to the sad death of my esteemed friend Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas at Delhi the meeting had to be adjourned abruptly; and at that time the leader of the House made an announcement on behalf of Government that the debate will be resumed on Saturday the 18th. In ordinary circumstances, if the debate was not concluded on the 16th, it would have been postponed to the next non-official day, namely the 23rd February and not on the 18th.

PREVIOUS APPOINTMENT.

As there was no important work fixed for the 18th, I had, a week before, made an appointment with some distinguished friends of mine to visit Moradabad on that day. The programme of my guests official visit to some Government institutions at Moradabad was accordingly arranged, which could not be altered at the eleventh hour. I found it therefore impossible to postpone my departure from Delhi which kept me absent from the House. But I want to make it clear that I still stick up to my previus opinion, that under the present conditions, I will have nothing to do officially with the Commission in any form and at any stage as it is now constituted and if I were present on the 18th, my vote would have gone in favour of the No-Confidence resolution.

As it is a very important matter about which misunderstanding is liable to be created as regards my attitude I shall be highly obliged if this statement is given full publicity."

### SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AGAIN!

#### CENSURE MOTION IN CORPORATION

#### LEGAL OPINION ON PROPOSITION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

A CENSURE MOTION.

Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz then moved that in view of the disputes and other scandals occurring in the Schools Committee, this Corporation no longer has confidence in that body.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram raised a point of order whether a motion of that kind constituting a vote of censure against the whole Committee could be moved in the Corporation.

The President read a letter from the Municipal Solicitors on the point stating that the proposition was in order and he therefore ruled accordingly.

"SCANDALS" OF THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said the scandals of the Schools Committee were well-known to all the members of the Corporation. It was very improper for the Schools Committee to have allowed one of their members to rent his building to the Schools Committee. Then the staff employed was inefficient and untrained while the members were indulging themselves in personal quarrels and squabbles.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar opposed the motion and said the Schools Committee was a subordinate body elected by the Corporation and a vote of censure passed against that body was a vote of censure against the Corporation.

Further discussion on this question was adjourned till Thursday.

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At the request of the Mysore Government Dr. C. Muthu is giving a series of demonstrations and lectures on tuberculosis.—A. P.

### "BACK TO GOLGOTHA"

#### LITTLE FLOWER'S SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 20.

The brow of the fast growing infant circle of the Little Flowers was yesterday crowded with laurels which they deserved by their splendid performance of "Pontia", a tragedy of Roman times. Before a crowded house and an appreciative audience the members of the circle displayed unique histrionic talent in producing within a short time such a difficult drama.

Though the selection of names is an envious one, I cannot refrain from expressing that Miss Dorothy Gonsalves, as Pontia was so realistic that not a few of the audience were moved to tears by her pathetic acting. It was Petronilla (Miss P. Saldanha) too who in her vivid description of the scene at Golgotha—the Crucifixion—made the audience feel as if they were present themselves then.

Close upon this, the Little Flowers and the Bandra Arts Circle will stage a very interesting melodrama depicting Irish life during the strenuous struggle for Home Rule. It would therefore not be worth one's while to avail oneself of this function which will take place in April.

### WANI LOCAL BOARS

(From A Correspondent)

WANI, Feb. 20.

All the Responsivist candidates have been successful in the Wani Local Board election. Messrs. Salpekar, Nilkanthrao, Despande, Krishna Rama Parakhi Narasappa Saokar Bajirao Patil Vaidya Govindrao Deshpande Bapurao Sarmokadam Vekhande Elkunchwar are elected.

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# INFLICTION OF FINES ON WORKMEN.

## GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY

## IS LEGISLATION NECESSARY FOR CONTROL?

In June 1926 the Government of India addressed a circular letter to all Provincial Governments requesting them to obtain information on the extent of the practice, in their respective administrations, by which employers in industrial concerns are empowered to inflict fines upon their workmen; and to give their views, after consulting the interests concerned, on the necessity or otherwise of introducing legislation in India for the control of fines on the lines of the Truck Acts obtaining in various countries. As no information or statistical data were available on this question, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a comprehensive enquiry covering all classes of establishments where labour was likely to be employed in the Bombay Presidency. The Labour Office has just published a Report giving the results of its investigations (Report of an Enquiry into Deductions from wages or Payments in Respect of Fines, Government Central Press, Bombay.)

The Enquiry was conducted by means of a questionnaire which was issued to 2,242 factories and concerns including Textile Mills, Gins and Presses, Government and Non-Government factories and Public Utility establishments, Municipalities, Steamship Companies, Offices, Shops Stores, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Theatres etc. In the case of the Textile Industry the period covered for the Enquiry was the first ten months of the year 1926 and, for all the remaining organisations, the year 1925. The number of returns received amounted to 1,306 and was completely representative of all the different classes of establishments covered. The Report itself gives an introductory survey of the Truck legislation obtaining in Great Britain; the results of the Enquiry for each point covered in the questionnaire for each class of establishments( a Summary of the results; and a detailed index.

### FINING UNIVERSAL IN TEXTILE MILLS.

Fining is universal in all Textile Mills throughout the Presidency and is governed by prescribed rules in the case of the Bombay mills and some upcountry mills. Most of the Ahmedabad mills do not provide any rules for this purpose. The power to fine generally rests with the Manager or the Heads of Departments but in several of the Ahmedabad mills it is delegated to 'detectors' who are remunerated by a percentage of the total fines inflicted. In a few mills in Bombay, Jobbers have the power in addition to Heads of Departments. No definite limits regarding the extent to which ynes may be inflicted are laid down in any of the mills. The conditions of employment, where rules exist, are posted prominently in the establishments concerned but where no rules exist these conditions and the rules regarding fining are supposed to be known to the workers by custom and usage. The system of Dismissal with or without forfeiture of wages is not uncommon for some of the grave offences, but suspension is rarely practised. The system of "Double Khada" i.e., cutting two days' wages for one days' absence, prevails in all the mills in Sholapur and in a few of the mills in other centres. Deductions from wages in respect of supply of materials or tools to workers are not usually made but compulsory contributions to charity are not uncommon. Deductions on account of spoilt or damages articles handed over to the workers concerned are very frequent and this system is stated to obtain in nearly 60 per cent. of the reporting mills. Advances against wages earned are granted to the operatives in most mills and are generally recovered with interest on pay day. It is interesting to note that in the Ahmedabad mills the rates of interest charged on advances granted to fortnightly workers are, in some cases, as high as 150 per cent. per annum. The statistics regarding fines furnished by the mills show that in the majority of instances fines are inflicted for bad or negligent work. The proportion of the total amount of fines inflicted to the total wages bill is about 4 per cent. Although some mills utilise fines for welfare work the majority appropriate deductions on this account towards a reduction in the wages bill.

### FACTORIES.

The system of fining is rarely to be found in Gins and Presses owing to the seasonal nature of the work done and the difficulty of procuring labour. Not infrequently advances on wages are granted to prospective employees owing to the that fact labour is difficult to secure. While fining is a general practice in all Government and in most of the larger Non-Government factories, the alternative punishment by suspension is more often resorted to in Government and Local Fund Factories. In most Government factories the amounts collected in fines are utilised for welfare work. Government and Local Fund Factories do not grant advances to their employees but non-Government Factories frequently advance loans to workers at varying rates of interest. No deductions from wages are made in these factories either on account of supply of materials or tools, or in respect of spoilt material handed overto the workers. In a few non-Government Factories wages of workers are compulsorily deducted towards contributions for charitable purposes. The statistics regarding fines show that the majority of fines are inflicted for breaches of discipline and that the total fines inflicted amount to a little under 2 per cent. of the wages bill.

### OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

In most of the other establishments covered by the Enquiry, some commercial organisations excepted, some system or other of fining is to be found. Rules governing the infliction of fines exist in the case of Municipalities, Seamen and the majority of the Public Utility Companies and Non-Factory estiablishments and in a few cases limits with regard to the extent to which fines may be inflicted are laid down. In one Public Utility Company labourers who do not take their wages on the day notified for payment suffer a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages, except in cases of certified sickness or engagement on work preventing their attendance at the pay office. As in the case of Factories (excluding Textile Mills) deductions on account of materials or tools supplied or in respect of damaged goods handed over to workers are rare in these establishments. Compulsory deductions for charities are infrequent. Advances are generally granted but no interest is charged.

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## COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

### PUNJAB HINDU SABHA COMMITTEE'S DECISION

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha to-day adopted a resolution moved by Pandit Nanakchand that unless communal representation was abolished the Reforms should be withdrawn from the Punjab or, at any rate, no further advance should be made on communal lines.

The Committee next took up the question of the Statutory Commission, but on eht suggestion of the President, the discussion on it was postponed pending the final decision of the Hindu Maha Sabha in the matter.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

The Committee then considered the question of separate provinces of Sind, the North-west Frontier Province and Baluchistan and adopted the following resolution:—"That the redistribution of provinces in India, if and when considered necessary, shall be made in the light of principles of general application, on financial, administrative and other considerations but no new province shall be created to give majority to a particular community unless special measures are adopted to protect the interests of the minorities, also that the judicial administration of the North-west Frontier Province be placed under the Punjab High Court."—A. P.

## SECOND ASSAULT ON C I. D. INFORMER

### SIX PERSONS ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL

In connection with the second assault on Anantram Dave at Bohra Bazar on Saturday last, Krishnaji Vassodev and five others were arrested by the Police and were bailed out.

It was alleged that Anantram was proceeding along Bohra Bazar when the accused Krishnaji who was sitting in a teashop asked some eight "Mawalis" who also were seated there to assault Dave. The 'Mawalis' acted accordingly with the result that his legs and the right forearm bones were injured. The Police who soon arrived on the scene removed Dave to the Hospital where he is under treatment. On information given by him (Dave) Krishnaji and six of the alleged assailants were arrested by the police and were bailed out.

They were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, and were allowed to remain on the same bail till March 1.


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## ELECTIONS IN JAPAN

### KEEN CONTEST AMONG SEVERAL PARTIES

### WILL GOVERNMENT PARTY BE RETURNED?

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Tokyo.—A very lively campaign is proceeding throughout Japan in connection with the general election which will take place on the 20th February, being the first to be held under the manhood suffrage. This has necessitated an increase of the electoral roll from three million persons to 12 millions. The Seiyukai (Government) and Minseito (Chief Opposition) parties have each put up 370 out of 969 candidates for 466 seats, while the remainder of the candidates include 88 Proletarians and 88 Independents. The Seiyukai and Minseito platforms differ little except superficially, but personalities count more than principles. The Proletarians include men of mild views and extremists. They are participating for the first time in the elections and represent Labour and intellectuals. They are even opposing each other in some instances.

It is expected that the Seiyukai Party will obtain a small margin over the Minseito Party, while the Independents and others will hold the balance of power. The new election law forbids house-to-house canvassing. The opposition groups are vehemently accusing the Government Party of undue interference, though this is repudiated.—Reuter.

### MARKED DIFFERENCE.

#### INFLATION OR DEFLATION

LONDON, Feb. 20

Tokyo.—The General election will be inaugurated with the striking of drums, ringing of temple-bells and sounding of sirens. Candidates include 165 company directors, 161 barristers, 102 agrarians, 67 journalists, 21 authors and eleven Buddhist priests. Charges of violations of the stringent election law are being freely bandied about and although Government are accused of interfering with the campaign by oppositionists, to Tokio paper states that over half the number of the alleged 850 violations have been committed by the Mine-Sei-To Party, compared with 58 by the Sei-Yu-Kai Party. A large majority of cases relate to entertaining electors. Election meetings have been marked by rowdiness. One speaker was stabbed and another was stoned. A number of results are expected on February 22, but the final returns will be available only on February 23. One marked difference in the policy between the Sei-Yu-Kai and Mine-Sei-To Parties is that the former advocate inflation of currency and removal of gold embargo.—Reuter's Special.


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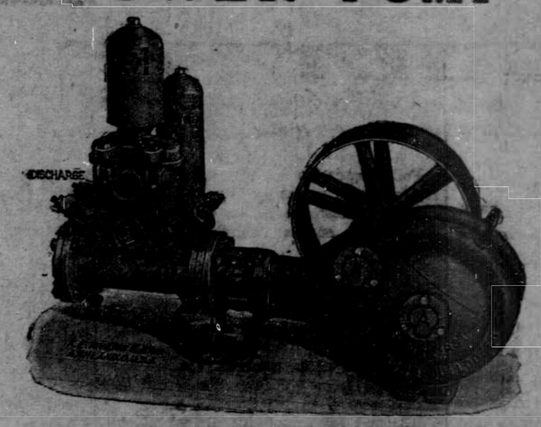


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## IMPERISHABLE CHARM OF TELUGU

### LECTURE ON ITS CONQUEST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association, a public meeting of the Andhras (Telugus) of Bombay was held in the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura, on Saturday evening, when Mr. N. C. Narasimha Acharya, High Court Vakil, delivered an interesting address on "A study of Telugu literature, poetry and music." Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Councillor of the Corporation presided.

Mr. Narasimha Acharya, in the course of his speech, maintained that the "Italian of the East" as the westerners, scholars of the type of Mr. Brown the author of the Anglo-Telugu dictionary termed it, has an imperishable charm of its own which no other language has by reason of its sweet strains of music and poetry sung by its innumerable bards through centuries of indigenous administration and royal patronage in Southern India. He repudiated the theories that the Telugu literature commenced from the reign of Raja Narendra the Calokya Emperor who suled at Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari rifer and to whom Nanayabhat dedicated the translation of the first three "Parvas" of the Mahabharata. The theory that Telugu was not a developed language was also smashed by arguments advanced by the lecturer. In the case of no other language could it be said that poetry and music, the sister arts, are so much inter-related as is the case with the Telugu language which is wanting in nothing when compared with the developed languages of the type of English.

#### APPLY INDIAN STANDARDS.

The lecturer said that those who condemn the Telugu language or literature as ill-developed, do so on account of ignorance or prejudice. The proper standards to be applied are Indian standards and not those altogether of the West. Lastly, he paid a tribute to the author of the Lives of Telugu Poets in Marathi, viz: Mr. S. S. Persha, which book enabled even now the Telugus of Western India to know the treasures of the Telugu literature.

Rao Bahadur Pai, the chairman of the meeting, said that Canarese and Telugu being sister languages, he was led instinctively to take pride in the growth and development of the Telugu literature.

## STAMPING OUT OF LEPROSY WITHIN EMPIRE

### NEW STATIONS FOR TREATMENT TO BE STARTED

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Complete stamping out of leprosy within the next decade by means of a treatment with oil extracted from the dried fruit of the hydnocarpus tree is predicted in the annual report of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, to be presented at the meeting of the Association on February 24. Stations for treatment are to be started throughout the Empire, wherever disease is prevalent. Imperial and Dominion Governments are actively co-operating. It is estimated that sufferers exceed four millions in number, of whom 116,000 are in the Empire.

#### DEMAND FOR OIL EXCEEDS SUPPLY

Sir Leonard Rogers, in an interview, says that the demand for oil exceeds supply. A hundred thousand doses have been sent out in the past three months. Sixty medical men in Africa are receiving supplies of it. The cost of the manufacture of the oil is half crown for a year's supply for one sufferer, but a new process of extraction will reduce this to three and a half pence. Steps are being taken exclusively to plant the hydnocarpus tree in suitable countries. A thousand seeds have been distributed in Uganda. Sir Leonard says that it has been indubitably established that in nearly every case, leprosy can be prevented from reaching an infective stage. It will take longer in Africa owing to the absence of the conditions of civilisation; but, on the other hand, the African Negro knows the disease much better than medical men. 840 persons are being treated by missionaries in Nigeria and 2,000 in Uganda, as out-patients.—Reuter.

## MAHARASHTRA SUPPORTS BOYCOTT

### CONGRATULATIONS TO LALAJI ON VICTORY

POONA, Feb. 20.

Mr. J. S. Karandhikar, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and Mr. Bhopatkar, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, have sent a message of congratulations of Lala Lajpat Rai on the popular victory in the Assembly. Mr. Bhopatkar further assures him of Maharashtra's full support to the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A.P.

## HOOGHLY'S ADDRESSES TO SJT. S. C. BOSE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Six addresses were presented to Sjt. S. C. Bose yesterday by the people of Hooghly.—Free Press.

## SENSATIONAL CAR RACING.

### WORLD RECORD BROKEN

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Daytona Beach.—Captain Campbell driving a Napier-Campbell Bluebird car broke the world-record with a speed of 206.95602 miles per hour.

A heavy gale was blowing during Capt. Campbell's exploit. He attained the maximum speed of 214.75 miles per hour. The car turned broadside on while racing at 210 miles per hour but recovered the normal position and continued.

Capt. Campbell wins a thousand sterling cup as also a thousand sterling annually as long as his record stands until the end of 1930. Both the Cup and the annual grant have been donated by Sir Charles Wakefield.—Reuter.

## TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE'S MEMORY.

### GOVERNOR SENDS MESSAGE

POONA CITY, Feb. 20.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Wadia Charities, yesterday, on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the death of Mr. Gokhale, laid the foundation stone of the building intended for the Servants of India Society's "Aryabhushan" and "Dnyan Prakash" presses which were burned down by a fire in May, 1926. There was a large company of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the ceremony. Sir Jamsetjee spoke in high praise about the Society's work in all national fields and paid tributes of admiration to the work of Gokhale and to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Among the messages wishing success to the function was one from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.—A.P.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN PRESIDENCY MILL

### THREE MEN INJURED BY COLLAPSE OF IRON SHED

On Sunday morning a serious accident occurred in the Presidency Mill situate at De Lisle Road resulting in the injury to three persons. It appeared that a corrugated iron shed in the mill compound used as residential quarters suddenly collapsed. Three persons, Krishna, Madan and Baldeo, who were in the shed, were buried under the debris. Krishna having sustained serious injuries has been detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. The Fire Brigade Ambulance rendered timely assistance to the injured men by removing them in the hospital.


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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 22 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

## THE COLUMB CREEK.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The wretched state of roads, in the district of Ratnagiri is only proverbial, and it devolves upon the honourable member in charge of Local Self-Government to improve it immediately.

The public of Malvan have been agitating about the question of constructing a bridge over the Columb Creek, for the last ten years, but the response, received from the Government is very meagre. Nearly two-thirds of the villages of the Malvan Taluq are situated beyond this creek; and people have to visit the chief town of the Taluq for one reason or other. The creek being very shallow, they have to cross it, with their garments, held high up to their loins, at low tide. This ordeal presents a shameful sight, but the unfortunate people are made to pass through it for years together.

### A STEREOTYPED REPLY.

A deputation, consisting of some leading men of the locality waited upon Sir Gulam Hussain Hidyatulla to represent their case to him. The Hon. Minister showed sympathy with the sufferings of the people, but directed the deputationists to approach the District Local Board of Ratnagiri for the redress of their grievances. As the Head of the Local Board administration, Sir Gulam Hussain must be well aware of the inability of the board to tackle with the question; and his reference of it to the Board is tantamount to nothing short of indifference to the gravity of the case. The Hon. Minister welcomed the deputation with the stereotyped assurance that Government would consider the case sympathetically when their finances improve; but looking to the trend of our provincial finances it may be said, without any fear of contradiction, that the people of the locality shall have to wade the stream in a semi-naked state for generations to come, before Government finances improve.

### PROVINCIALISATION OF ROADS.

Before this scheme of constructing roads in the Ratnagiri district is finally settled, the Hon. Minister should arrange an official tour throughout the district, and study the state of the important roads, and of the people to enable him to see how far it would be feasible to entrust the work of such huge dimensions to the poor Local Board. If he seriously wishes to establish best means of communication in the district, he should devote his attention to the Provincialisation of the roads Under this scheme of Provincialisation, the question of the Columb Creek will be solved easily. If the Hon. Minister thinks that the Government are unable to bear the maintenance charges of roads under the scheme of provincialisation, he would better advise the Government to build the roads at the provincial cost, and entrust them to the district local board for further maintenance.

The President of the Ratnagiri District Board should meet some of the leading people of Malvan in a Conference to devise means of an easy solution of the question. The people of the locality are willing to pay tolls, if their long-standing grievances end; and the best course for the District Board would, if Government would not start the scheme themselves, to the represent to the Government to undertake the construction of the bridge with a liberal Government contribution, and a loan to the District Board.—Yours, etc.

J. M. KARANDE.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

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# GOSPEL OF DELUSION.

## MR. JAYAKAR ON SIMON PROPOSALS

## NOT LACKING IN POLITICAL COURAGE.

## REPLY TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA"

Following is the fuller report of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's speech on Lala Lajpat Rai's 'No-Confidence' resolution on the Simon Commission at the Assembly on Thursday:—

"I accept the Hon'ble Home Member's invitation to lay aside all passion and examine in the light of cold reason and argument the position whether having regard to the terms of the statements which have proceeded from Sir John Simon and also having regard to the speeches made in Parliament by responsible British Statesmen and likewise having regard to the statement made by H.E. the Viceroy before this House. The Government have offered to India terms of co-operation which can be said to be so honourable that on them the people of this country can co-operate with the Commission without loss of self-respect.

I propose to examine the question on this narrow footing, not because I do not agree with its larger aspect which Lala Lajpat Rai has raised and which as public man with 35 years public service behind him he was entitled to put before this House, while I respect the point of view which he has adopted as also another which my Congress friends have adopted in this matter I am personally responsible for taking up a certain attitude as the head of a small group of politicians in India called the Responsivists Party—a party of small promises but of sure performance—we put before the country certain constructive proposals taking the entire odium on our broad backs for doing so.

### CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

One has to be an Indian publicist to understand what such odium means at this time, specially when the whole country is aflame with resentment and embitterment. We however took the risk and keeping our heads cool at a time when the entire country was in the throes of high passion. We made certain constructive proposals which have been before the country since the 16th of November, that is, nearly 9 days before the debate took place in the British Parliament. In the meanwhile men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, men with the responsibility of office behind them and Mr. Jinnah who kept aloof from the Non-co-operation movement at one time, were stiffening. They were not men blinded by the rage of their opposition but men who had lent their support to Government on critical occasions. They made speeches always taking care, however, to leave the door open for Government.

While this was happening in the country my Responsivists friends younger men in public life adhered to their proposals. One leader after another compelled by the advancing tide of popular resentment went across the border. What did the Government do during all this time? Nothing. To draw this Government out, we gave interviews and issued statements to the press but still the Government sat dumb, mute relying on a petty constitutional propriety, that according to the proper procedure of Parliamentary Commissions, Sir John Simon must come to this country and speak out as if in these days, the cables and the wireless do note exist. While the country's self-respect and honour were being trampled under foot day after day and one province after another was coming under the conflagration, this petty Government sat relying upon the strict form of procedure. They said 'you must wait' as if the honour and self-respect of the country can wait to be satisfied until the domestic proprieties of the offending Government are complied with.

### I RISKED MY STATUS.

In the meanwhile we waited and waited. Tired of waiting, I gave a few days ago an interview in my humble way knowing that it would draw the anger of many of my countrymen on me. It was a gesture made in order that the Government might come out into the open from behind their fences. I deliberately risked my place in public life, because I intended to relieve what was a stale-mate on all such critical occasions. Some one has to take the odium of relieving the situation and I took the risk which nearly swept. What followed on the side of the Government. Nothing. A cold and unconvincing speech from H.E. the Viceroy comment on whose personal action is never made on the floor of this House. I will respect that convention and say nothing. We were told the Messiah was coming with his message of hope and deliverance. We waited in breathless expectation.

### A VERITABLE GOSPEL OF DELUSION

Public opinion was in the meanwhile, stiffening. I spoke to my friends, who I thought had the ear of the Government. There was no response. We waited until the Messiah came and his message of deliverance was uttered. It proved a veritable gospel of delusion. I am told we did not spend even ten minutes on the examination of the words of that message. Those who say that do us injustice. We carefully studied that utterance with the attention due to its distinguished authorship. Let me tell Sir J. Simon from the floor of this House that on this side there are equally clever men who can see with a dog's sense through the truth and its apparitions whether anything bonafide, anything, real is intended, or it is merely a tangle of words.

I have no hesitation in saying that the statement of Sir John Simon is a couplee travesty of what I had asked for, though a very clever imitation of the phrases employed in my statement. What did we want? "A small passage from our manifesto: We said India desires that her accredited representatives should occupy in the proposed investigation the position of being the judges and architects of her future destiny with equal status and with coordinate powers with the representatives of the British people. Indians' claim as stated above was the minimum that would satisfy the present requirements and unless the same were secured, it would not be possible for the honour and self-respect of India, to co-operate or assist in the work of the proposed commission.

### INSULT TO INJURY.

I have not the least hesitation in saying Sir, that these terms are not satisfied by the statement issued by the distinguished lawyer. An insult was added to injury by the argument that under the Government of India Act, Indians could not be made members of the Commission. Those who advance this argument clearly lose sight of the fact that after the very clause in the preamble of the Act which makes the British Parliament the sole judge of the time and manner of each advance in India.

There is another clause which mutual rights and obligations of Parliament in this behalf is to be guided by the co-operation received from Indians. I grant for the sake of argument that this act is the Charter India, though I agree with my Congress friends that it is a very humiliating position to adopt. But assuming for the sake of argument that this preamble regulates the mutual rights and obligations of the British and Indian people it is clear to my mind that it is a necessary "Sine Qua Non" that the co-operation of the Indian people should be secured at all stages in order that the Parliament should discharge its duties.

### NO CO-OPERATION OF SLAVES.

I take it that the co-operation meant in that clause could not have been the cooperation of slaves. To say that is to attribute to an agust body like the British Parliament motives which would be unworthy of lesser Institutions. Co-operation meant by that clause is the honourable co-operation of honourable men. I challenge the Government benches to prove and I am prepared to examine clause by clause the whole of the Government of India Act to find whether there is anything in it either in its terms or structure which makes it compulsory that the membership of the commission to parliamentarians only. Even now if Sir John Simon will agree to a few leading Indian politicians on our side sitting across a round table conference with him and the Viceroy with a view to discovering with a spirit of goodwill and understanding, how by what means and in what manner this equality of status, functions and powers which I have asked for can be secured we may be induced to agree.

### PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

People are too resentful to be easily persuaded to accept even such a procedure. But if such a conference is proposed with the genuine desire to find a solution out—they will perhaps have no objection. This will enable Sir John Simon to find out what India wants and if it turns out that he has not the power to give such an equality of status and powers as I am often told it will not be difficult for him to go back to Parliament which is the ultimate repository of all powers in this behalf and obtain the necessary authority for the Indian Committee of seven. We are after all told, oh, you have adopted an absolutely impossible attitude—sir, here and now I make this proposal, not on the authority of my friends, but of my own—I say let bygones be bygones.

Is Sir John Simon is prepared even now to meet us on equal terms to sit across a round table and discuss this matter with leading men freely, not in the tone of his letters especially the second one, but as a person genuinely anxious to come out of the difficulty which has been created by the Government and discuss the matter with a view really to finding out a solution? Will he give up taking shelter under constitutional propreities, the rules of parliamentary procedure and as a genuine Englishman willing to assist his country and ours, sit across a round table and discuss matters and then if he finds that he has not the power to give us what we want will he obtain for us from the proper quarters the necessary status and power.

I know what I want. I do not know the elasticity of Sir John Simon's terms of reference being a member of a conquered race. I have no experience of parliaments and do not understand the complexities of parliamentary commission. Will he accept the position that after knowing what we want if he has not the power to give it he will go back and get that power from Parliament or H. M. the King whenever it may reside? I do not know where it resides. I am not an Englishman. He knows it best. But he must get us the equality for which we stand. It is clear that his statements do not give that equality.

Sir Darcy Lindsay not being a politician cannot understand this matter which is a very subtle one. I know Sir Darcy is an honest man and he puts before us what he possibly thinks is the right view but let me tell him these are matters of which he has very little knowledge. Sir John Simon in the very second page of his letter, speaking of the evidence in camera practically says we shall examine in camera certain evidence which we think requires secrecy. I will be the sole index of what and how much of it I should tell you. I am not parodying. I hope, Sir John Simon's statement.

I have too great a respect for that eminent lawyer. I am only telling in my own words how ridiculous the supposed equality is. He is to be the sole judge of what evidence should be taken in camera. He is again to be the sole judge of how much of that should be retailed out to the Indian Committee and he makes the thing absolutely impossible of acceptance when he goes further and says "I will tell my Indian colleagues the summary of the evidence with due regard to the purpose for which that particular evidence was taken in camera." We must not forget these words because they exclude practically everything which is of the essence of equality." I will tell you just what I think is required for you to know. You must trust me and must not ask for more.

The Hon. Mr. G. E. Pradhan, Minister, inspecting the Akurli Gaushala Show with Mr. Bruen, (extreme legt) the Government Live-Stock Expert.

## THE PADROADO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the appointment of a Portuguese prelate to the vacant See of Bombay, whether of the Rev. J. de Lima or any other Portuguese priest, has become an open secret, I shall feel obliged, if you will allow me space in your valuable journal, to say a few words, believing that it is not yet too late to reconsider the contemplated measure. I consider the proposed step a retrograde move. The interests of the Catholics concerned would be better promoted by the appointment of a British subject and the entrusting of the Bombay Mission to English Missionaries. In days gone by, Portugal and Spain were the most prominent nations; their admirals, soldiers and missionaries achieved wonderful things and commanded the admiration of the world. Portugal and Spain filled other countries with envy and jealousy To-day, Portugal and Spain are behind other nations, such as England, Germany, France and Italy. The Indian catholics, compared with progressive sister communities, lag behind in point of wealth, commerce, education and general progress.

For various reasons, those interested in uplift, welfare and well-being of the community have been urging long, long since that the Portuguese Padroado should be done away with and British subjects placed under a British prelate. To achieve this object, urgent representations have been made to His Holiness the Pope, and pathetic appeals to the British Government to intervene in the matter in their subjects' best interests. The outcome of the agitation is the appointment of a Portuguese priest to the important See of a City, regarded as first in India and second in the British Empire.—Yours, etc.

A LOVER OF PROGRESS.

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It is a question to know the elasticity of Sir John Simon.

### WHAT A GREAT CONCESSION!

Coming to the report stage, he says things equally extraordinary. Sir Darcy Lindsay admits that we ask for an equal and authoritative voice in effectively shaping the decisions at all important and formative stages, what has Sir John Simon offended? In reply, the British Commissioners are bound to be solely responsible for the statement and the effect upon the authority by which they have been constituted. The Indian Commissioners will only be allowed to append their report. It will be published simultaneously. That is it will not be delayed in publication by a week or two. It will be appended as an annexe and it will go as a record of the opinion of Indians. What a great concession? Not one word is there in the statement of the necessity of joint deliberations as equals to arrive at a unanimous report or the possibility of such a united report. There is to be no effort even to arrive at a common decision. No effort at effectively shaping in the words of our manifesto, the final decisions of the Commission.

I see the Hon. the Law Member gently shaking his head in disapproval. If he does not agree with me, I can only say that he must have left behind him at the Calcutta Bar the keen wits which he once possessed. The result is, Sir, that I have carefully examined the proposals of Sir John Simon. Bestowed a thought on them and with the utmost desire to find there in a solution of our difficulties I have been compelled to come to the conclusion that it is a very clever mockery of what I had asked for. With great respect, I may say that Sir John Simon has very cleverly picked out phrases from our statements and used them as a cloak to dress up a void or a semblance the substance is absolutely wanting.

### DOOR OPEN TO GOVERNMENT STILL.

I have not the time to go into other details but if an opportunity were to arise I would sit down with Sir John Simon and prove to him word for word and line by line that this statement is a mere shadow and not a reality. Sir, our offer is still open excepting our Congress friends who with a clear point of view which we all respect and understand though not for the moment adopt we have all said that the Commission is unacceptable as at present constituted, and as its scheme is announced at present. That leaves the door open still but the Government must not imagine that the door will remain open for long. When a country's passions are aroused what is possible to-day is not possible to-morrow. There may be just a few men who may be prepared to court unpopularity and do what they think is be right but while the supine Government looks on we will be swept aside by the current of popular resentment. Government will then say "Oh, they were not courageous enough."

The "Times of India" in its report of the Assembly proceedings wrote about me "Mr. Jayakar's political sagacity outran his political courage." If I may state the truth in the inimitable phraseology of that leading paper of Asia I will say that "Mr. Jayakar's patriotism outran his political sagacity." That is the truth and it will ever be so.